HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,169—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
28th, Saturday, 9 p.m.	PENINSULAR	8091	CHINA	7912
7th May	MOLDAVIA	9777		
21st "	ORIENTAL	8954	HIMALAYA	6898
28th "	PERSIA	7961		
4th June	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10500
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
18th "	ORIENTAL	8934	INDIA	7911
25th "	PENINSULAR	8294		
2nd July	VICTORIA	6522	BRITANNIA	6525
9th "	EGYPT	7912		
16th "	ARABIA	7963	MACEDONIA	10500
23rd "	ORIENTAL	6781		
30th "	VICTORIA	6522	AUSTRALIA	6901
6th Aug	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9506
20th "	ARABIA	7903		
27th "	VICTORIA	6522	CHINA	7913

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,376	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	14th July 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May 1904
† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbe ovich	4,735	20th June "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Oraglietto.	5,895	27th May 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY. 6th May, or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 12th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 6th May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
A STEAMER on or about 10th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th May, 1901. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 5th May, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	14th May 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	15th July 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New Yorkia connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route,

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th June 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito,	16th July 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG	2085	Winiker	7th May 1904.
S. S. SULTAN	2884	Pens	19th May 1904.
S. S. SOMALI	2655	Volkertsen	4th June 1904.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

BEER! BEER!! BEER!!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,
A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN
70
BRANDS
TO SELECT FROM!

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

							Rs	a
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay							11	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post							3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do.		do.		do.		5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS:

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT and MANSIONS," occupying an area 2,889 1-9 square yards at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a 99 years' Lease from 1st November, 1899 from the Port Trustees, also the Sea Water Machinery, etc. Fittings and Furniture of the Restaurant and Provision business (including Billiard Tables, Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plateware, Linen, etc.,) and the Goodwill of the Restaurant and business of "W. B. Green and Co." Provision Merchants and Caterers, etc. (established 1839), together with the right to the use of the name of "W. B. Green and Co.," which is to be SOLD with the Stock-in-Trade on hand at the completion of the purchase as a going concern.

The Executor of the late Mr. W. B. Green (who was at his death the Sole Proprietor), is prepared to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE of the above on or before 30th June, 1904.

Particulars and conditions of Sale and Form of Agreement for purchase with particulars as to the rental, and as to the business can be obtained on application to Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors for the Executor.

The business will be sold as a going concern, and the Stock-in-Trade will be taken over by the purchaser at a valuation.

The Mansions provide seven First-class Residential Flats including the Manager's Quarters occupied by Europeans exclusively.

The building was designed by, and erected under the supervision of, Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects, and was completed in 1900, and contains a lift in thorough working order, also and Oil Engine (5 Brake horse power by Ruston and Proctor) also a Dynamo and well.

If desired arrangements can be made with the Executor who has been connected with the business for 25 years past to continue his management.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1904.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors for the Executor of the late W. B. Green, deceased.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, 1904, for the supply of the above during the 9 months commencing from 1st July, 1904.

2. Tender Forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Waste Cotton required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF READY MACHINED BURMA TEAKWOOD WAGON BARS, PILLARS, AND BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p m., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th May, 1904, for the supply of :—

200 BREAST BARS,
200 END PILLARS,
100 CORNER PILLARS,
100 DOOR PILLARS,
100 SIDE PILLARS,
100 END PILLARS for open wagon.
100 BOTTOM SIDE BOARDS, 8ft. by 12ins. by 1¼ in.
1,500 LINING BOARDS, 7ft. 3ins. by 5ins. by 1in.
1,000 LINING BOARDS, 8ft. 9ins by 5ins. by 1in.
750 BOTTOM BOARDS, 8ins. wide by 1in. thick (viz. 550 of 8ft. 6ins. long and 200 of 9ft. 2ins. long).

2. Tender Form of the above, giving particulars of the Sizes and Description and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel. A sample of each piece may be seen at General Stores Yard, Parel.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any Tender without reference to the other Items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above, and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May, 1904.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that FARDUNJI BOMANJI alias FARDUNJI CANJIBHOY AMROLIA, the Sole Surviving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late CANJIBHOY DORABJI MITHAIWALA, has contracted TO SELL to our clients the undermentioned properties, viz:—All that piece of Government Waste land situate at Mahapoli, Bandarwada, within the Fort, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1838 square yards or thereabouts, made up of two pieces of land admeasuring about 1131 and 734 square yards, respectively, and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue in the name of the said Fardoonji Bomanjee alias Fardunjee Canjibhoy Amrolia under Collector's Old Nos. 17, 80, 83, 86, 89, Collector's New Nos. 1543, and d-1527, 1528, 1528, 1528, old Survey Nos. 25 and none and New Survey Nos. 16-915 and 1 8 A-915, together with the messuages, hereditaments, buildings and outhouses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward F Ward No. 6397, Street No. 534 and bounded on the North partly by the property of Madoo Gopal and partly by the property of Minguel Miranda King, on the South partly by the Gowan or foot path (public passage) and partly by the properties of Izaph Andras and Bastiao Inas Far respectively, and on the East partly by the property of Bastiao Inas Faran i partly by the property of Pascoal Antonio Far, and on the West by the property of Barrie Bhen Patell, and which premises are now in the occupation of the said Fardoonji Bomanji alias Fardunji Khanjibhoy Amrolia.

All Persons having any claim against the said properties, or any of them by way of inheritance, gift, legacy, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office at 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay the 5th day of May, 1904.

MOTILAL & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TO THE RESIDENTS
OF BOMBAY.

COMBRIDGE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Of the Latest and Best

NOVELS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Months. Three.	Six.	Twelve.
1 Volume at a time,	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 8	Rs. 15.
2 Volumes at a time,	„ 7	„ 13	„ 25.
4 Volumes at a time,	„ 13	„ 24	„ 45.
6 Volumes at a time,	„ 17	„ 32	„ 60.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

(OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER),

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRICA LINIE.

S. S. ROMULUS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per above Steamer ARRIVED from TRIESTE, FIUME, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take early DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from No. 6 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain, HARDCASTLE, will attend every morning to Survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be made within seven days after the Steamer's arrival.

No claim will be admitted after this time or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Consignees of Goods in bags are informed that unless they prefer their claims for damages or shortages within seven days after the discharge of the respective goods no survey will be held.

A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET.

GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW, No. 211, on Ridge Road, opposite the Combined Post and Telegraph Offices, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 334-14-10 inclusive of Municipal Taxes. The Bungalow will be available from the 15th May, 1904. Apply to

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THE CLUB may REQUIRE a NEW CLUB HOUSE, from 1st April, 1905, and invite offers of suitable Buildings and Sites in a central position in the Fort. A long lease would be taken. Proposals should be made to the Undersigned on or before the 9th instant.

By Order of the Committee,

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF GORDHUNDAS SOONDERDAS, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 139, of the Probate and Administration Act 1881, that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of Mr. GORDHUNDAS SUNDERDAS, late of Bombay Halai Bhattia Hindu, deceased, (who died at Bombay on the 10th day of October, 1902, and whose Will was proved by BAI GUNGABAI, widow of the said deceased, and Messrs. JAMSETJI KAVASJI PATELL LALJI RARRONJI, CHATURBHUJ MORARJI and NARANDAS THAKERSEY MOOLJI, the Executrix and Executors therein mentioned on the 22nd day of July, 1903, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay having effect throughout the British India), are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executors at the Office of the Undersigned their Solicitors, 91 Meadow Street, Fort, on or before the 20th day of May, 1904. And notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Mr. Gordhundas Sunderdas, deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 4th day of May, 1904.

MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI & HIRALAL,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

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Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandvers, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,00,000

OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

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London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

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For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

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For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund.....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 1 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
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Steamer Point,	Aden.		

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

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Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,00,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 26th January, 1904.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.

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A WATSON'S TOP FLOOR GRID COTTON PRESS, by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co., Liverpool, Capacity 20 Bales of 400 lbs. each per hour.

Together with Engine and Pumps complete, with a large quantity of spare gear; pumps are of Messrs. Fawcett Preston's well known short stroke type.

Engine H. P. single cylinder direct acting.

The whole of the above is in good order and packed ready for despatch.

ONE IRON LANCASHIRE TYPE BOILER, 18ft. by 6ft.—6in. built by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co. Liverpool, in 1874, working pressure allowed when Boiler was last under steam 45 lbs. per square inch.

ONE IRON LANCASHIRE TYPE BOILER, 18ft. by 6ft.—6in, built by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co., Liverpool, in 1875, Working Pressure allowed when Boiler was last under steam 50 lbs. per square inch.

FOR SALE AT SHEGAUM.

TWO Second-hand steel Lancashire BOILERS in good condition, 30ft. by 7ft.—6in. constructed by Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co. for a working pressure of 60 lbs. per square inch.

Working pressure altered in Boiler Certificate granted in 1902 to 55 lbs. per square inch.

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FOR SALE (SECOND HAND.)

THE FOLLOWING CRICKETERS' ANNUALS AND BOOKS ON CRICKET:—

	Rs.	a.
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The Cricket of Abel, Hirst and Shrewsbury (Athletic Library)

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE WELL MADE FURNITURE, CURIOSITIES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th, and SUNDAY, 8th instant, at 1 p. m. each day, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Sconce Villas" on the Hill, behind Government House, Bhoiwada, Parel, the very valuable and artistic furniture made wodden elegant large size cabinets, pier table with pier glasses, sofas and chairs, fined tapestry, plush and silk almirahs, cottage piano by Soudy, venetian and enamelled cut glass chandeliers and wall brackets, and lamps, mechanical large size figures, organ by Lambeater, a large collection of ivory, mother-of-pearl, dresden, parian and terra cotta table ornaments in great variety, bronze, brass and marble clocks, musical box, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P. S.—Victorias will be kept ready to take the intending purchasers to the auction bungalow free of charge on the days of sale at the Parel Tramway Terminus and at the G. I. P. Parel station and B. B. and C. I. R. Elphinstone Road station.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 9th inst, at 3 p.m, the effects of the late Mr J F Burn consisting of writing table, dressing glass case of plated spoons and forks, wearing apparel, Volunteer's uniform, Gladstone bag, trunk, bedding, a collection of old stamps, books, Rudge-Whitworth bicycle, &c.

The collection of old stamps may be inspected by intending purchasers at the office of the Administrator General any day (except Saturday) between the hours of 11 and 2.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2, p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, easy-chairs, bentwood light chairs, iron double bedstead, hat and bookstands, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cubboards, chest-of-drawers.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 glass fronted double-seated brougham,
1 strong built office shigram.
1 light dog-cart
1 gingerlibe.
1 Brindle shikari dog (bitch).
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway, next to the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, piano, books, English ice box, kerosine stove, pictures, windpiece table and hanging lamps, carpets, table ornaments, etc, the property of H. F. TUXFORD, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1904.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p. m Messrs BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Old Government House, Parel, in the Bungalow lately occupied by Professor Hafkine, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture glass and crockery ware, best plateware, glass door almyrahs, drawing room sofas and chairs, dining table, chest of drawers, drawing room cabinets, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, one hardsome sweet toned mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne Stuttgart imported by Marcks & Co Lt., brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Bitnar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, one gent's bicycle with Dunlop tyres by Bliston Hunter & Co. handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, one handsome strong chestnut Australian horse, both go well in harness, set of English harness, English saddle, etc, etc. the property of a Gentleman, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Superintendent Apollo Bonded Warehouse. No 2313 to 22— 16 Cases of creamlaid Foolscap paper.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome, strong second-hand victoria, in a very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 pair of strong bay waler horses and one bay waler horse going in single and double harness.
1 handsome strong Parish made self-driving victoria suitable for abhorse 14 to 14-1.
1 Lady's singer bicycle in very good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Mary Church, Bandora Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, one handsome sweet-toned square piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. the property of F.H. De BRITTO, Esqr.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of unserviceable Stores, Tents, a large quantity of Brass Pigs and wrought iron &c., at the Cattle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge Bombay Arsenal Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of paroling tongas ambulance, wheels tents, an munition boxes, head collars, ropes picketing, pegs, barrels, bottle stores cylinders, paint, drums oil and paints, fire engines, leather, canvas, gunneries, tins, &c.

Also a large quantity of brass pigs, and wrought iron scrap.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th May, 1904.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS, OF ARTHUR KRUPP,

Berndorf, in Austria

by this present take liberty to bring again their

GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE

under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the test for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

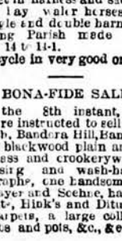
BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations,



Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.

Berndorf (Austria), December 1901.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 4.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	£89 7-8	= — 1-8
do. Rentes	£97	= unchanged
do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= + 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 13-16	= + 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 2-16	= — 1-16
3 months hence	25 1-16	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	51 5-8	= — 1-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25"11	= unchanged
Berlin	20"43	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4"87	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-4 per cent	= do
" " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 3-8 per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	1 5-8 per cent	= — 1-8
At the Periodical biddings for Council Bills for		Rs. 50,00,000
Rs. 15 00 were allotted to Calcutta		
Rs. 15"99 do Bombay		
Rs. 1"60 do Madras		
Rs. 31"90 At 1s. 4 1-32d.		

Minimum rate received 23 per cent. Average rate 16"03.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 1"60	were allotted to Calcutta.	
Rs. 11"30	do	Bombay
Rs. 4"80	do	Madras
Rs. 20"10	At 1s. 4 1-16d.	

Minimum rate received 23 per cent. Average rate 16"06.
Total amount sold during the week Rs. 55,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d.

METALS.
Copper Braziers £61 10s.
Yellow metal 6 1-4d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 8 3-4. Buyers.

WHEAT—

Club No. 1 29 1-4.	M.-J.	Done	Easier.
White Delhi 28 3-4	M.-J.	Done	
White Karachi 28	J.-J.	Done	
Red Karachi 27 3-8	J.-J.	Done	

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 31 3-4 A.-M. Sellers, quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7.

TALLOW.—
Finest Australian Beef 23-3
Finest Australian Mutton, 27-3
Tone of auction, Easier.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 10,000 Spot 7"62 plus 6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-8 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 1,000. Arrivals closed firm.

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7 38	7 31	7 29
+ 11	+ 12	+ 11
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
7 03	6 12	6 16
+ 10	+ 8	+ 7
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6 10	6 08	6 07
+ 5	+ 5	+ 5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	10,500
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do Continent	7,000
In New York—	
Spot	13"70 + 15
Futures, month of July	13"61 + 14
Do. do. December	11"26 + 5
In New Orleans—	
Spot	13 11-16 + 1-1
Futures, month of Aug.	13"03 + 4
Do. do. Nov.	11"00 — 2
Tone at close	steady.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, MAY 5.

Exchange—Tone steady.
Bank T.T. ..... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. 1s. 4 7-32d,
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 5-16d.

French Francs	8 do	do	.....	170 1-4
Marks	3 do	do	.....	138 1-2
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	.....	129
Shanghai	30 do	do	.....	178
Japan	30 do	do	.....	146

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady
Cash ..... Rs. 98-10
1st Settlement 31st May " 98-8
Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 14th April 5 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed,—Tone quiet	5	2	0
Ready			
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet,			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	10	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	2	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	4	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	2	0
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	19	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone quiet but steady.
Pissi, 91 per cent.....Rs. 27-0
Club, No. 1 .....Rs. 28-8
Hard Red .....Rs. 24-0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone quiet.
Estimated sales 8,000
Imports sales 3.000

May-June.	June.-July.	July.-Aug.
7"38	7"32	7"27
—2	—2	—2
Aug.-Sept	Sept-Oct	Oct.-Nov.
7"01	6"10	6"14
—2	—2	—2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6"08	6"06	6"05
—2	—2	—2

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady with official quotations unchanged from yesterday. We hear of little doing at Colaba.

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) ...	243	229	222	May 25.
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)...	250	233	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	250	238	...	"
Oomrawatee(descriptions)M.-G.	251	245	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	244	236	"
Jalgaum do. ...	...	245	237	"
Khandwa do. ...	...	252	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M.-G)	255	248		
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	259	252	...	
Nazpur Kamptee (M.-G.)...	264	257	...	
Broach (M.-G.) ...	307	297	...	Rdy. delvy
Surat (M.G.) ...	306	296	...	25th May
Bhownugger (M G.) ...	268	258	...	
Do. (H.G.) ...	265	255	...	"
Mutis (M. G.)	250	238	...	"
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	272	
Western	...	...	260	"
Surat M. G. ...	320	310	...	"
Dholleras M-G. ...	270	260		do
Do H G ...	267	257		
Compta M G ...	...	...	283	

COINAGE OF B. I. G. COINS.

The following is the statement of Silver operations at the Bombay Mint from 23rd April to 30th April 1904. In Lakhs of standard Tolas.

RECEIPTS—	
Purchased silver	...
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin from Treasuries, &c	1
Native States coin	...
Total	1
COINAGE—	
New Rupees delivered to Treasuries or Currency Department	32
New Rupees made over to Native States	...
Total	32
BALANCE OF GOVT. BULLION AND COIN—	
New coin ready for delivery	...
Government Bullion	...
Withdrawn and uncurrent coin	1
Total	1

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	...
Good Bhownugger	quiet
The Manchester Market has been	...
21-2 per cent Consols	89 7-8
3 per cent Rentes	97
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	1 6
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	25 3-16

How to Keep Cool.

All who suffer from the prevailing heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Ask for and insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 3 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FAULDER—April 28, at Bankipur, Cecil J S Faulder, I C S, eldest son of Robert Faulder of Harrow, Middlesex, in his 26th year.

SHRAGER—April 30, at Cairo, Rosie, beloved wife of Isaac Shrager. Deeply mourned. (By cable).

MARRIAGE.

CARRAS—DUFF—April 21, at Sultanpore, Purneah Nicholas Carras, to Violet Mina, second daughter of Patrick Duff, of Simrah, North Bhagulpore.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m., High water 3-9m., 4-7a Low water 8-50m. 10-23a.

Britannia Mills, adjourned meeting of debenture-holders, Oriental Building's, 4-30 p. m.

BAI MOTLIBAI AND PETIT HOSPITALS.—The Medical Officer acknowledges with thanks the gift of a gramophone presented by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit to the Children's Wards of the Hospital which is associated with his name.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umooti, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 and 7 a.m., on the 8th and 9th inst respectively.

A MILL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening while Raghu Denu, an oilman employed at the Kohinoor Mill, was oiling a machine in the blow-room had the thumb and first two fingers of his left hand cut off in the machine. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE AT BANDRA.—A temperance lecture illustrated by charts and diagrams and a magic lantern exhibition was delivered by Mr. D. D. Gildar the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Temperance Association on Sunday evening opposite Dr. Olivera's Dispensary, Bandra, Mr. David Gostling presided. There were over 500 people present, who all very much appreciated the lecture it being the first of its kind in Bandra.

REPORTED THEFT FROM A HUT.—Mahomed Alatin, doing the business of a land contractor, has reported to the police that sometime during Tuesday night the door of his hut in Haines Road was removed off the hinges and a box containing currency notes, cash and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 335 was stolen. His wife and children had slept in the hut the same night, but they came to know nothing of the occurrence till the following morning.

THREE WEEKS FOR RASH DRIVING.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. J. Sanders Slater Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhicoo Ramji, a coachman in the employ of a Marwari named Shivnathji, was charged with rash driving. It appeared from the evidence that last evening the accused came driving at a very rapid rate from the Marine Lines to the Esplanade Road and ran into the dog-cart of Mr. M. Fratelis, Band Master Marine Battalion, causing considerable damage to the latter's harness and breaking one of the poles of the dog-cart. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment.

ALCOHOLIC POISONING.—At the G. T. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Minguel Bastian Da Costa, a Goanese lad, aged twelve years. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased left Goa for Bombay with his mother by the S. S. Rajaputi on Tuesday. On Wednesday morning the deceased became sea-sick and his mother gave him three-fourths of a wine glass of "fenny" (country liquor) to drink. He felt better and shortly afterwards he took another glass of the same liquor. The boy, however, got worse later on and became unconscious, and on the steamer arriving in Bombay he was taken to the hospital, where he died last night. A verdict of death from accidental poisoning by alcohol was recorded.

MURDER OF A CHILD.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding at the High Court yesterday, disposed of an appeal in the case of Impaler against a woman named Guji Kom Genu, who was convicted of murder by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Poona, in February last, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

It appeared that, on the 23rd January last, the accused gave birth to a female child, which was found dead at about 5 p. m. in the accused's house. Two marks were found on the throat of the child which had the appearance of having been caused by nails. The hospital assistant at Junnar, who made a post mortem on the body, deposed that, in his opinion, death was due to suffocation. The accused on the 25th January, made a confession to the first class magistrate at Junnar, which was a full confession of guilt. She repeated the confession to the same magistrate on the 29th January, and she stated before Mr. Lucas that she had made these confessions voluntarily. Mr. Lucas told the jury they were, therefore, admissible in evidence against her, and it was for the jury to decide whether or not they were true. The jury, without retiring, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, and at the same time recommended the accused to mercy. Mr. Lucas, accepting the verdict, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The report of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company for last year shows the premium income after deducting all re-insurance was £1,233,709. Whilst this is a record in the history of the Company, the loss ratio was the lowest ever experienced. In the accident department the premium income was also higher and the loss ratio lower than the previous year. From the profits the directors have recommended a dividend of £32,408 (of which £49,095 is provided by interest on investments) have written off on account of the Baltimore Conflagration £30,000 and written off investments £20,000. This last item will of course strengthen the reserves. The reserves are increased to £1,538,146 or 123 12 per cent, of the premium income and total security offered by the Company is £3,827,020.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday give the following results :—

Vessel	Plague Attacks,	Deaths,	Death: from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Cumbarkhadi and Dongri	11	5	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	8	21
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	7	5	8
Nyasagri, Tarwady, Ghat Nagpada, Kamatipora, Tardeo, Byculla and Ghat Nagpada	13	12	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	7	4	12
G Mahim and Worli	7	10	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	18
Total	60	48	133
Total plague deaths to date ...	275,104	226,380	
Same date last year	105	86	177

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

A CORRESPONDENT in touch with political circles at Home writes to the "Pioneer":—I see that in India the impression prevails that the return of Lord Curzon as Viceroy depends very much on the fortunes of the Government if a General Election takes place this summer, and that the defeat of the Conservatives would involve his retirement. This is a natural but in reality a superficial view to take. It appears to be overlooked that Lord Curzon has actually been granted a definite extension of his term of office as a mark of public appreciation of his past services as Viceroy. The assumption that the transfer of the Liberals to power would involve the cancelling of that extension implies either that they disapprove the general lines of his policy or that Lord Curzon would refuse to resume his office with a Liberal Secretary of State at the India Office. Now apart from the fact that the Liberals as a whole have no quarrel with Lord Curzon's policy—they support his policy on the North-West Frontier and the general tenor of his administrative and internal reforms, while on the delicate Tibetan question the recent debate has shown that they do not, even when in Opposition, venture to condemn—there is no justification whatever for their taking the strong course of revoking a mark of appreciation which when it was conferred elicited the widest spread approval of all Parties, more especially as it is definitely limited to one year. Conversely where would be no reason for Lord Curzon declining to serve out his limited extension with a Liberal Ministry in power, the more so if the General Election were fought on the main issue of fiscal policy and preferential tariffs which the Viceroy in Council has repudiated. The truth is that there would be far more likelihood of Lord Curzon remaining at Home if there were a General Election resulting in the confirmation of the present Government but involving some change in Cabinet offices. Were the present Ministry retained in power but with a seriously weakened majority in the Commons the expediency of strengthening it by the inclusion of Lord Curzon, for whom a seat in the Lower House could easily be found, would certainly be considered and a re-shuffle of portfolios would be necessitated. This would put an end to the plan of a return to India, but is a result far less likely in 1904 than last year. The Foreign Office alone would lure Lord Curzon from the Viceroyalty and the completion of his labours, but Lord Lansdowne has immensely raised his reputation as Foreign Secretary by the Agreement with France and by his firm language with regard to Tibet, the Gulf and Manchuria, and he could hardly now be required or induced to make room for Lord Curzon.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY LTD.

THE twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's press premises near Carnac Bridge, Mr. Damodar Gordhundas presiding.

The directors in their annual report stated that the working of the Company had resulted in a profit of Rs. 81,322-0-1, which, with the balance of Rs. 7,727-7-2, brought forward from the last year's account, gave a total sum of Rs. 89,049-7-3, at the credit of profit and loss account, which was highly satisfactory as compared with the net earnings made by the Company during the years 1899-1902, which together with the balance of Rs. 3,944-15-11, brought forward from the profit and loss account of 1898, made a total of Rs. 1,88,127-7-2. The dividends for the years 1899 and 1901 had been paid at the rate of Rs. 95 and Rs. 100 per share in the years 1900 and 1902 respectively, while two distributions of Rs. 250 each per share were paid in the years 1901 and 1903 respectively from the amounts carried to reserve fund. The directors recommended to appropriate the sum of Rs. 89,049-7-3, standing at the credit of profit and loss account as follows:—Payment of dividend at Rs. 125 per share Rs 25,000 carrying to reserve fund Rs. 30,000, carrying to machinery depreciation fund Rs. 6,000 carrying to building depreciation fund Rs. 12,000, carrying to Company's servants' gratuity fund Rs 2,000 carrying to fire insurance fund account Rs. 5,000 and distributing bonus to Company's employes Rs. 1,800, and to carry forward to next year's account Rs. 7,249.—The Company's wool cleaning factory at Bombay having been damaged by fire which took place in November last, was not still working. The damage was estimated at Rs. 15,003-9-0 which amount was recovered from the Insurance Company and was being utilized for replacement of the damaged property. The factory would resume work in about a couple of months.

The report and the audited accounts were received and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 125 per share was declared and the retiring directors were re-elected. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI S. AND W. CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. E. R. Khote presiding. The meeting confirmed the resolutions permanently appointing the firm of Messrs. Lakhmidas Khimji Sons and Company the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, and fixing their remuneration as such at Rs. 1,000 per mensem in addition to a sum equivalent to ten per cent of the profits made by the Company during each year which were passed at a previous meeting of the shareholders.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Thursday.—The depression which lay over the north Punjab yesterday has disappeared but a fresh low pressure area has appeared over the south-west, Punjab. Elsewhere there has been no important change but pressure differences are larger than usual. Winds are unusually south rly in North Bombay but elsewhere the directions are approximately normal. The velocity of the southerly wind at the head of the Bay and of the easterly wind up the Gangetic plain is much greater than usual. The mean temperature has fallen over the large part of northern and central India, but the heat remains excessive except over Assam, north Bengal and some other stations of the west coast. The highest maximum reported is 119 degrees at Jacobabad which is 10 degrees above normal. Rain has fallen at Tenasserim and Assam and dust and thunderstorms have occasioned showers over the northwest Himalayas Kashmir and Southern India. Cherrapoonji has received six inches and Mergui, Moulmein and Mymensing over one inch. The depression over Multan will probably advance nort-east-ward and further thunder showers are probable within the next 48 hours over the northwest Himalayas. Elsewhere there is no indication of change and rain will continue in north-east and south India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 5TH MAY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small and irregular The barometer is considerably below normal in Sind, the Punjab, United Provinces, Rajputana and Gujarat and also over the east of the reporting area.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly everywhere except in the Punjab and United Provinces, where they are from south-east. The force has been strong to a gale at Jamnagar and Bhuj and moderate to fresh elsewhere.

Temperature.—Both maximum and minimum continues to remain considerably in excess of normal. The maximum varied from 119° at Jacobabad to 80° at Dwarka and Veraval and the minimum from 89° at Raipur to 67° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Allahabad Jaipur, Veraval, Bombay, Cochin, Masulipatam and Colombo.

Rain light showers fell at Bangalore and Jaipur.

Weather.—Pressure being abnormally low, the weather remains more or less disturbed to the north of Latitude 20°. Barometric gradients are rather steep in Kathiawar and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow on the West Coast. Sea is reported to be rising at Dwarka and rough at Colombo.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism. A frequent cause of these is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion, lassitude and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are a effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but anyone that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, which must be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores,

THE LATE MR. K. N. KABRAJI.

MR. K. R. CAMA presided at a special meeting of the Parsee Writers' Association of Bombay held yesterday afternoon at the Bengalee Girls' School in Parsee Bazar Street Fort, to express regret at the death of Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

The president opened the proceedings with a long speech in Gujarati in which he most eulogistically dealt with the life and life work of Mr. Kabraji. The speaker traced his connection, with Mr Kabraji as early as 1882 when he was one of the then proprietors of the "Rash Goftar" and when Mr. Kabraji joined that weekly under the late Mr. Karsondas Mulji. The chief object of the paper was to do good to the community and not to make good business out of it. Very soon the proprietors of the paper realized that in Mr. Kabraji they had found a young man who would pursue the main object of its founders. It so happened that the realization of that very object became the life work of the late lamented journalist. He plunged into the social, religious and moral reforms of the community and by his untiring efforts succeeded in bringing them about. The speaker gave illustrations of that success of Mr. Kabraji from the modern Parsee life of Bombay. The speaker then attended to the honesty of purpose and the straightforwardness of Mr. Kabraji. Whatever work he (Mr Kabraji) undertook, he devoted his undivided energy after it with great zeal and admirable courage and fulfilled it to the satisfaction of his conscience. There was a living example of it, he said, in their own Association. Not only he was one of the founders of the Association but he worked for it till the last and helped to maintain it through the worst days the Association had experienced in its eventful life. In conclusion the president dwelt upon the literary work of Mr. Kabraji, and the various institutions Mr. Kabraji had founded or helped to found and the good effect they had produced on the Parsee society of to-day. He then moved that the Association recorded with great regret the sad death of their late ex-president, Mr. Kabraji, and the loss the Association as well as the Parsee community had sustained by the sad occurrence, and that a letter of condolence from the Association be sent to the family of the deceased.

Mr. R. B. Paymaster in seconding the resolution spoke in high terms for the late Mr. Kabraji. Among other things he said Mr. Kabraji had done a great good to the Parsee community by bringing about quite a revolution in their mother tongue, Gujarati. He said considerable improvement had been made by the Parsees in that line and they owed it very much to Mr. Kabraji.

Other speakers followed and the resolution was put to the vote and unanimously carried.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, May 5.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt J R B G Carter, Ag Assist Political Agent, first grade is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one year with effect from the 31st May.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is published for general information—Simla the 25th April.

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Monsieur Maxime Gerard as Consul for Belgium at Bombay.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is published for general information—Simla the 27th April.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr E Somerville Murray as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden during the absence of Mr G M Gordon.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept is republished for general information—Simla the 29th April.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Lucas Volkart as acting Consul for Germany at Karachi during the absence of Mr August Thoele.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut J H V Barr 106th Infy to be Contr Magte at Ahmedabad in addition to his Military duties vice Capt P C Searle.

Lieut Barr is also appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 to be a Magte of a first class in the Ahmedabad District and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

His E in Council is also pleased to appoint Lieut Barr, under sec 12 of the said Code, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

His E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Barr under sec 6 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Contonment of Ahmedabad, and under section 8 of Act XIII of 1859, to declare that the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him shall not exceed Rs 50,

The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Mr Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh, retired:—Mr Ghelabhai Jagjiwandas Jobandiwalla to be first class third grade Subordinate Judge taking rank next below Mr. Vishwanath Vaikunth Wagh and remaining seconded while in foreign service.

Mr Nanaji Vithal Atre to be first class third grade Subordinate Judge, vice Mr Ghelabhai Jagjiwandas Ghandivala, and to continue to do duty as first class Subordinate Judge, Thana.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr M Kennedy on return to duty to act as Comr of Police Bombay during the absence on leave of Mr H G Gell or pending further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to sec 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889 H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Mr Syd

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In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which

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Especially there are the following principal prizes :—

Premiums :		Prizes :	
1 of 300,000 M	abt. £ 15,000	1 of 40,000 M	abt. £ 2,000
1 of 200,000 M	„ 10,000	4 of 30,000 M	„ 1,500
1 of 50,000 M	„ 2,500	5 of 20,000 M	„ 1,000
1 of 45,000 M	„ 2,250	3 of 15,000 M	„ 750
2 of 40,000 M	„ 2,000	16 of 10,000 M	„ 500
1 of 35,000 M	„ 1,750	40 of 5,000 M	„ 250
1 of 30,000 M	„ 1,500	100 of 3,000 M	„ 150
Prizes :		165 of 2,000 M	„ 100
1 of 100,000 M	„ 5,000	619 of 1,000 M	„ 50
1 of 80,000 M	„ 4,000	812 of 400 M	„ 20
1 of 60,000 M	„ 3,000	75 of 300 M	„ 15
1 of 50,000 M	„ 2,500		

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 53,795 prizes and 8 premium prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 53,795 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000 in 5th to M. 75,000 in 6th to M. 80,000 and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

£ — 13sh.—d. for a full ticket
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The stakes for participation in the following drawings as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1904.

THE CHINESE LABOUR PROBLEM.

MR. H. E. CRAWLEY, in a current magazine, is at pains to explain the Transvaal Chinese Labour Problem for the good of his fellow-countrymen who have never crossed the seas and do not fully understand the subject. At the outset he protests against the manner in which political partisans have used it as a means of harassing the Government, the true issue having become obscured in the verbiage of Parliamentary dialectics. Mr. Crawley tells us that the depressed financial condition prevailing everywhere in South Africa is appalling. When he arrived there in September last, he was struck by the fact that every kind of industry was at a standstill. The complaint on all sides was that nothing was doing, that trade was bad and that thousands of Europeans were unable to find work. After the restoration of peace it was generally supposed that there would be a boom in trade throughout South Africa. Lord Milner himself seems to have imagined that the country would almost immediately recover from the effects of the war, that the commercial progress of the new colonies would proceed by leaps and bounds. There was an enormous increase in the white population of Johannesburg; new businesses were started; railways were projected ; the banks advanced money to assist the traders and store-keepers to meet the demands made upon them and to prepare for future emergencies. Those in authority were too optimistic and several important schemes which were projected had to be abandoned because it was found impossible to obtain a sufficient supply of labourers. And in October last, the Colonial Secretary was informed that in view of the existing scarcity of labour, it had been decided that the railways must suffer to some extent, as well as the agricultural and commercial industries and that the policy of the Government must be to "go slow" for the present. The number of Kaffirs at work is believed to be about the same as before the war in some industries. But at mines they are thirty thousand short of the former number, though they now require more.

The Labour Commission, which sat last year to investigate the question, found that the demand for native labour in agriculture was largely in excess of the present supply, that for the mining industry was in excess of the present supply by about 129,000 labourers, and though no complete data of the future requirements of the whole industry were obtainable, it was estimated that the Rand mines alone would require, within the next five years, an additional supply of 196,000 labourers. The demand for native labour for other Transvaal industries, including railways is greatly in excess of the supply, and it is felt that it will increase concurrently with the advancement of mining and agriculture. The Commission further found that there is no adequate supply of labour in Central South Africa to meet the above requirements When the report was published, the outcry at Home was for the employment of white labour. But as in every other land where coloured labour is available, it was found that the white man would not work side by side with his coloured brother, and that the latter has to do all menial labour. It is for the work the white man will not do that the coloured man is wanted. And as it is not proposed to give the coloured man a permanent settlement in South Africa, the Chinaman is chosen instead of the native of this country, who being a British subject, would require more liberty and greater privileges than it is proposed shall be given to the men who are only to be carried out there to meet a temporary emergency. And it should suffice the politicians who persistently misrepresent the situation to learn that a great petition, signed by no less than forty-five thousand of the white population was sent in to Government urging the employment of coloured labour. Mr. Crawley indignantly protests against the allegation that the Government is in league with the capitalist, and is endeavouring to prevent the Transvaal mines becoming a field for British labour.

We are assured that South Africa will not supply labour for a larger white population than already exists, though there are endless possibilities for the future if only the present difficulties are successfully overcome. The mines developed and undeveloped are the only real asset in the colony. Upon their successful working, as Mr. Crawley shows, the whole future of the country depends. Mr. Crawley is more sanguine than many as to the ultimate possibility of obtaining sufficient native labour. He believes that instead of dying out, Kaffirs will increase and multiply, now that there is no possibility of tribal wars occurring. And he expects that ere long there will be an ample supply of labour for the mines and other industries in the colony Opinion on this point is far from unanimous. But for the present, at all events, there is a crying need for labour. "The real danger of the situation" says the Commissioner's report, "lies in the prolongation of the present financial strain. It is really a race against time and that is why experiments, however, well meaning which take years to show their results, are impracticable. The trouble of the problem is the difficulty of obtaining labour." Many people alive to the necessity for importing Asiatic labourers, have, since Mr. Crawley returned from South Africa to England, enquired why it has been decided to import Chinese instead of Indian labour, Mr. Crawley makes the same reply we have made in these columns on former occasions : The commercial classes are afraid that in the event of a large Indian immigration into the Transvaal, the experience of Natal many become the experience of the whole of South Africa. Whilst indentured Chinese labour will go to the Transvaal on a definite understanding that he is to work in the mines for a stated period and then to return to his own country, the Indian, whatever his contract could only with difficulty be compelled to leave a British colony against his will.

AMERICA AND EDUCATION.

"IT is only a minority in our own land who really wish to see English folk a highly educated race. In America it is recognised that the educated man takes in a wider horizon and puts more soul into his work." So writes one of the members of the Commission whom Mr Alfred Mosely sent to the United States to investigate the American educational system and its effects upon the industrial efficiency of the American people. That there is no national enthusiasm for education in England is undeniable. The type of man who believes that children, instead of spending their time at school would be better employed "hoeing turmuts" is still in the majority in England and his influence is all the more powerful in that he is supported in his Boeotian prejudices by others who ought to know better. The latter believe it to be to their interest that stupidity should be cherished. It is little more than thirty years since the Board School system was established, and ever and anon wailings are heard regarding its results. It is vastly different in America. The report recently issued by the Mosley Commission reveals the whole secret of the industrial and commercial succes of the United States to consist in the high value put upon educatian as a national asset. The Educational Commission was the sequel to Mr. Mosley's Commission regarding American industrial methods. The almost unanimous finding of the industrial experts was that the American is better equipped by early training and education for his work than is the English lad ; and the second inquiry was directed to ascertain how that result was secured. Twenty-six distinguished educationists took part in this investigation and they have come to the conclusion that the form of education given in the United States is responsible for much of its success. The American, says Professor Maclean, strains every nerve to render education as widely diffused as possible, convinced that the increase of intelligence thus fostered will be a common gain. The Commissioners found much to admire in the system of teaching. In the elementary schools, especially, the teaching produces an extraordinary alertness of mind and a broad power of reasoning which have for their effect an adaptability of the greatest assistance to the scholars in after life. The educational authorities are always progressive, examinations are not the fetish in the States that they are in England, steady work and watchful tuition being rightly regarded as more effective than sudden bursts of cramming.

The demand for clever young men in all walks of life has, however, produced one strange effect in the teaching profession. Women in increasing numbers are occupying all but the highest educational posts. So far as the instruction of elder boys is concerned the results of feminine tuition are not considered satisfactory in regard to the formation of character. We are told that the characteristics of the American School boy are a certain high strung nervous system, a want of power of concentration and often an effeminate appearance. Those defects, however, may be expected to be improved out of sight in the case of the boys who sieze all the educational facilities at their disposal and go through from primary school to University without costing their parents a penny. That may be done in Great Britain, but the boy who achieves it is rare indeed. In America it is too common an achievement to be remarked upon. Men go to the American Universities with nothing but their determination to work. They maintain themselves by wages received for tutoring, for waiting at table, for tending furnaces and lawns, lighting street lamps, carrying newspapers or anything that will help them to pay their way. No American affects to look down upon students of this type who are inspired by the practical business view that collegiate success means employment and rapid advancement. College trained men are sought after by American manufacturers and merchants ; and even the staff of the Pennsylvania Railroad are, without exception, college educated men. In England there is still a prejudice in business circles against University men, but for that the business man and manufacturer are not entirely to be blamed. The fault lies with an educational system which inculcates a mass of traditional and useless knowledge and finds its highest expression in the careful propagation of myth. The report of the Mosley Commission is another summons to John Bull to "wake up" and give his attention to the duty of securing that his children shall be scientifically equipped to make the most of their abilities.

THE MORTALITY FIGURES.

AFTER a long period of excessive mortality the returns for the city of Bombay have at length declined to three figures. Last week the mortality of the city totalled 994 deaths, this being the first period for several months in which the aggregate number of deaths has been below a thousand. The decline during the seven days amounted to 72 deaths, mainly due to the abatement of the plague epidemic. The figures, as compared with those of last year and the mean for the past five years, in respect of the periods corresponding to last week, are very satisfactory indeed. As compared with last year the decrease was 436 deaths, or about 33 per cent. The plague figures are everywhere much lower than they have been for a long time. The decrease during the seven days amounted to 61, but strangely enough there were more fatal cases than has been the rule in corresponding periods of the past five years. This shows that the decrease of the disease has not been so rapid during the present hot weather as has been the case in other years. However last year, the figures were 235 in excess of those of last week. The districts, which recorded more than 30 deaths, were Worli, and Sion, where there were 39, Mazagon, 35, Byculla 32, and Bhuleshwar and Khumbarwada 30 each. The plague still exists at Upper Colaba, and the only district, which returns a clean sheet this week, is the Southern District of the Fort, showing that although the disease is abating, it is still widespread over the whole city. Fevers are still in abeyance. There were only 37 deaths last week as compared with an average of 114. Small-pox and measles display no tendency to assume epidemic form, and the mortality from respiratory diseases also remains comparatively low. The death rates amongst the various communities show that the mortality of the city is fairly evenly distributed. There were five deaths amongst the Europeans which is equal to a mille rate of 21·18. One of these deaths was due to small-pox. The birth rate is unusually high.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

SOME rain has fallen in all the districts of the Southern Mahratta Country ; otherwise there is no unusual feature to record in connection with the agricultural situation. Deccanese cultivators are still bewailing the ravages of locusts which apparently exhibit no tendency to leave that part of the country, and on the Konkan too injury to the crops is still to be deplored. The ryots of the Sind Province have every reason to congratulate themselves in the progress which has been made hitherto. All the crops seem to be doing well. The harvest is not yet at an end, though it is now drawing to a close, and cultivators are turning their attention to the preparation of the land for the next season's harvest. In Gujarat, too, conditions are generally satisfactory. No damage is reported except in the Panch Mahals, where rats have slightly injured the cotton crop. Cotton picking is in progress in all districts, and the irrigation of the summer crops is also occupying the attention of the ryots. In most of the districts of Broach, cotton picking is now at an end, and it is nearly completed in Surat. In all districts the lands are being prepared for the next crops. In the Konkan, the ryots are still engaged with the collection and burning of rab materials. Luckily Thana escaped further damage from locusts during the week, but the insects still linger in the district, and in the unfortunate district of Ratnagiri the country is still being denuded of foliage and the crops. The threshing of the kharif crop is proceeding in Nasik. In this district the locusts have commenced to attack the sugarcane, but up to the present have done no great amount of damage. The locust pest is troubling the cultivators of the Deccan greatly. In Ahmednagar they are damaging the irrigated crops and the fruit trees, in Poona they have attacked the trees and garden crops ; the same complaint comes from Sholapur ; and in Satara they have attacked sugarcane and the standing crops. In Sholapur there is an inadequacy of cattle for the successful conduct of agricultural operations, though otherwise stock is in good condition. In other parts of the presidency, the situation is satisfactory. Locusts have appeared, but apparently have only slightly damaged the crops up to the present time.

MR. W. M. HAILEY, C.S., Colonisation Officer, Jhelum Canal, is now convalescent from plague.

THE Seistan Boundary Commission is still in camp at Kuhak on the Helmand, twenty miles south-east of Nasratabad.

THE coining of rupees in Indian Mints has now practically ceased, as the stock of silver has been used up, and there is no pressing trade demand for money.

THE Mysore Government have been pleased to offer the following rewards for the destruction of wild animals :—Tiger Rs. 35, leopard Rs. 20, wild dogs Rs. 10, wolves Rs. 10, jungle cats Rs. 2.

THERE is special interest being shown just now by many Native States in the matter of the Imperial Service Troops. The Government will have not the least difficulty in raising quite a number of new units if this is considered desirable.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs from Trevandrum (Travancore) to the "Madras Mail".—"Serious frauds are alleged to have occurred in the Public Works Department, and an Engineer has been suspended. An enquiry into the matter is being prosecuted. Great sensation has been caused."

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 3rd May was 994 giving a death-rate of 66·6 per annum per thousand as against 89·79 the corresponding period of last year, and 88·74 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 37 died from fevers ; 471, plague ; 17, small-pox ; 7, measles ; 0, cholera ; 0, leprosy ; 53, phthisis ; 45, diseases of the nervous system ; 105, affections of the respiratory organs ; 41, diarrhœa ; 24, dysentery ; 34, still-born ; 82, old age and debility ; 17, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 38 ; Brahmin, 38 ; Lingaet, 3 ; Bhattia, 6 ; Hindu of other caste, 555 ; Hindu low caste, 99 ; Musalman, 214 ; Parsee, 27 ; Jew, 3 ; Native Christian, 31 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 5 ; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 364 as against 237 the corresponding period of last year, and 269 the average over the past five years.

AN indignant letter reaches a contemporary from a Mandalay correspondent who draws attention to the fact that, notwithstanding Lord Curzon's express wish, the Upper Burma Club is still housed in the Palace at Mandalay. At the instance of the Viceroy, a large sum of money was spent upon the restoration of the Palace, and it is said that when his Excellency visited Burma he gave instructions for the removal of the Club and of certain Public Offices, in order that the place might be preserved as a relic. The correspondent says that the offices have been removed but that the surrounding buildings on the Palace platform, formerly occupied by the junior Queens and senior Maids of Honour, are still used by the Club members as places of permanent residence as well as temporarily by visitors to Mandalay. From time to time, he adds, the Club makes a show of moving out, but so far nothing has come of it.

THE Nishpa tunnel on the Nushki Railway is only a few miles down the line from where it takes off from the Quetta-Bolan Railway. It was necessary to get the heading of the tunnel through as quickly as possible, for until the range of hills blocking the way was pierced plate-laying could not take place down the valley where the earthwork of the line had been prepared. The engineers, therefore, worked with great energy, and it is satisfactory to know that the original "drift" has been enlarged sufficiently to permit of trucks being pushed through by hand. But trucks without an engine would not have been of much use on the further side. So the ingenious plan has been hit upon of taking a locomotive to pieces and thus getting it through, to be put together when it reached daylight again. In this way the plate-laying gangs will be able to work under practically normal conditions, as rails, sleepers, etc., will be carried to railhead as they are required. The tunnel will eventually carry a single track on the broad gauge and will be lined with masonry throughout.

CURED BY LIGHT.

STORY OF A MODERN WONDER.

Among the recipients of the Nobel prize this year was Professor Nils Finsen, of Copenhagen, whose Light Cure Institute has recently been visited by King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Professor Finsen is, popularly speaking, the inventor of the light cure. More correctly it is he by whose scientific researches a branch of medical science previously only touched by other investigators has been more fully developed, explained, and explored, so that excellent results have been obtained in the complete healing of a hitherto almost unconquerable and hideous disease, and hopes have been opened up of a further beneficent extension of the so-called photetherapy, or light cure. It is especially by his light treatment of lupus that Finsen has become famous. It may not be generally known that long before he started dealing with this disease he had made the subject of the influence of light on the organism and on micro-organisms his special study.

"Lupus vulgaris" is a kind of tuberculosis which is localised in the skin, particularly of the face, and attacks the nose eyelids, lips, and cheeks. Various methods of treatment generally very painful had been tried but even when an apparent improvement or cure had been achieved a relapse very frequently set in, with a renewed growth of the disease. Radical cures, such as removing a large part of the face and replacing by healthy skin drawn from the surrounding parts, failed to remove the contagion in many cases, and even when successful did not always result in restoring anything like the original features of the patient. In 1895 Professor Finsen treated the first case of lupus, the patient being an engineer who had suffered for eight years, and who had thirty times been under chloroform to be scraped, burned, or otherwise operated upon, but all without avail. The treatment with electric light was exceedingly successful. Reports of the splendid result soon spread, patients from all parts of the little kingdom and neighbouring countries came to Copenhagen to be treated, and the result of six years' work down to November, 1901, dealing with 800 patients, has just been published. For fear of relapses, previously so frequent in attempts to cure this disease, a long time must pass from the finish of the light treatment before the result can be stated with confidence. Of these 800 cases, writes a Copenhagen correspondent of a home paper, one-half were completely cured, although they included many old cases and cases in which an extensive surface was attacked. Of the rest, the most are considerably improved or almost cured, and only 5 per cent. of all the cases have withstood the treatment completely or resulted in only a temporary improvement. As most of the old resisting cases among patients in Denmark have now been cured, Professor Finsen hopes for still better results in the future, when only comparatively fresh cases come to be dealt with. These yield much more readily to the treatment. It is well known that Finsen light installations have long been in use at the London Hospital, owing, in the first case, to the initiative of Queen Alexandra. But there are also centres for treatment by the Finsen method in France, Germany, Switzerland, and Russia.

Many years ago it was found that patients suffering from smallpox derived benefit from red light. Finsen took up this subject in a more exact way, and in 1893 published his treatise on the red-room treatment of smallpox.

[THE CHEMISTRY OF "SUNBURN."

On the skin the light of the sun has an effect which everybody has felt in some measure, and which is felt particularly on or at the sea and in the clear air of the mountains. This effect, which is quite distinct from the effect of heat on the skin is due to the so-called ultra-violet rays. Chemical rays by the prism are still more refracted than the violet rays, and therefore, are found outside the spectrum on the violet side, while the heat rays are at the other end of the spectrum outside the red rays. By excluding all these chemical rays of light by red curtains and red blinds Finsen removed the irritation caused by them on the diseased skin, and thereby avoided the fever attending this irritation and disfiguring pit-marks, without the necessity of keeping the patient in a quite dark room. Smallpox is very rare in Denmark, and the red room treatment is not so much needed as in England, where Professor Finsen has lately asked medical officers of health to adopt it for the sake of their patients.

In his further study of the effect of light, Finsen went, so to speak, in the opposite direction. Downes and Blunt had shown in 1877 that the sun's light checked the growth of micro-organisms, or even killed the germs, and many others have since made similar observations. But Finsen tried the effect of the light on the micro-organisms living in the tissues of living beings. The very same ultra-violet rays which he previously eliminated are the most active in destroying micro-organisms, and he, therefore, now worked specially with these. In trying to destroy the very minute microscopic germs which cause diseases by living in the tissue and blood of man and other beings, Finsen was naturally led to experiment on lupus. The disease, as already said, belongs to the unfortunately large group of diseases caused by the tubercle bacillus first discovered by Robert Koch. In the lungs it causes inflammation, phthisis ; it attacks the bony tissue, causing hip diseases and many similar complaints ; introduced into the brain it causes meningitis, and in the skin it develops lupus. The idea was to expose the bacilli in the skin to the effect of the light, thereby killing them, and so remove the cause of the disease. But in doing so the tissue itself was exposed to the irritating effect of the ultra-violet chemical rays. This effect is not felt at once, such as the effect of heat ; but some hours after the exposure the skin becomes very red and swollen, and this irritation gradually dies away during the next day. It is not yet quite clear which of these two effects of the light in destroying the bacilli and in irritating the tissue is the more beneficial, but the result on the disease is striking.

SOME QUEER EXPERIMENTS.

The following curious experiments were adopted to show that the chemical rays, blue-violet, and not the heat rays, are the active ones :

In a large box, half covered by red and half by blue glass, were placed eleven butterflies. Those in the blue light flew about ; those in the red division were quiet. When the sun had moved off the box ten butterflies were in the blue part and one in the red. Reversing the glasses, eight butterflies moved to the blue and three were left in the red. The butterflies, of course, love the light, as the worms shun it.

Another experiment went to show why a nigger is black, and the effect of light in small pox. On the bare arm paint a broad line in indian ink and expose the arm to the strong sunshine. A slight inflammation—sun-erythema—sets in on the unprotected skin, but not under the black paint, which excludes the light rays (but, of course, not the heat rays). Some days after the skin is darker (sunburnt), except were the indian ink was painted, where is a white line in the skin. Exposing the arm again, the inflammation sets in only in the white line. The brown pigment caused by the sun (sunburned) at the first exposure protects the skin against the chemical rays. Therefore are niggers black, and travellers of white skin may protect themselves in the tropics from the sun by black or red paint.

As to smallpox, it is found that the pitmarks are found almost exclusively on the parts unprotected from light. Why? The light clearly causes irritation. Exclude the chemicals rays—use the red-room treatment—and the bad effect of the light ceases. If a smallpox patient is so treated before the fourth or fifth day, the vesicles in the skin do not fully develop ; they do not burst and flow, and the fever (secundary) caused thereby is avoided, as are also the pit-marks ; the course of the disease is generally milder and shorter.

COLONEL WAHAB on conclusion of the current boundary work in the Aden hinterland will probably proceed Home. A change of scene is certainly required in his case, as few officers have undergone such heavy responsibility without a break for over two years, and that in a climate which is exceptionally trying. He and his Staff deserve well of the State.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

TALE OF RUSSIAN LOSSES.

IS PORT ARTHUR SEALED ?

JAPANESE REJOICINGS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 4.

General Kuropatkin in his despatch further said that the transport of the wounded to Feng-wang-cheng by Chinese bearers was most difficult and many arrived on foot assisted by their comrades.

Japanese Cavalry have been sighted to the South-East of Feng-wang-cheng.

Reuter,(Tokio) says that the attempt to block Port Arthur on Monday evening is believed to have been successful.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that Admiral Alexeieff, who personally directed the defence, reports that the attempt was repulled. The fire-ships were armed with Hotchkiss guns and maintained a hot fire. When they sank, the crews took to the boats and the majority were killed by the Russian fire.

The Russians saved thirty clinging to the wreckage.

LONDON, MAY. 5.

A despatch has been received at St. Petersburg from General Kashtalinsky which disposes of the statement of his death.

He reports that the Eleventh Regiment held their ground for two hours and finally cut their way through with the Colours.

The Regiment lost a Colonel and forty officers and about two thousand non-commissioned officers and men.

Reuter (Tokio, says that the reported successful blocking of Port Arthur led to a great popular demonstration at Tokio yesterday.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a despatch from Tokio states that the transport, conveying the foreign attaches including General Sir Ian Hamilton, struck on a rock and the attaches were transferred to another steamer.

Telegrams dated Colombo, May 5th, state:—It is feared that England and Denmark will jointly refuse permission for the Baltic Fleet to pass through the Sound.

General Alexeieff, acting Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Artillery, has committed suicide. It is surmised he preferred to take his own life rather than submit to the punishment which he expected would be inflicted upon him for having committed a rash act by disobeying the orders of his superior officers.

News from Hongkong states that Russia has arranged at Brussels to borrow 800 million francs from French and Belgian bankers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JAPAN SOCIETY'S DINNER.

A Patriotic Speech

LONDON, MAY 5.

At a dinner given by the Japan Society in London last night at which Baron Hayashi presided M Suyematsu declared that the Japanese would never surrender before their blood was exhausted. Many he said, thought that Japan would be unable to carry on the war for economical reasons. He admitted Japan's wealth was limited but not so limited as outsiders supposed.

Baron Hayashi said the Emperor and people of Japan would be much rejoiced at the warm manner in which England had shown her sympathy

THE MULLAH UNBROKEN.

Withdrawal of British Force.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Reuter learns that the fighting mentioned on the 26th ult., has improved the Mullah's position, the friendly Mijirtains failing to check him as anticipated.

His power has by no means gone and he still has 1,500 rifles.

The British troops are withdrawing to the coast owing to the breakdown of the transport.

TEA TAX OPPOSED.

Protest Meeting in London.

A meeting of those interested in the Ceylon and Indian tea trade to protest against the extra tax came off to-day in London and was largely attended.

Sir West Ridgeway, who presided, protested against the tax as injurious to the Ceylon and Assam planters who never wished to escape the burdens of the Empire but the new burden was more than they could bear and many would be ruined.

Mr. Macleod, President of the Indian Association and Mr. Rutherford, President of the Ceylon Tea Association, respectively moved and seconded a Resolution strongly protesting against the increase, and urging Government to take steps to exclude teas which had been rejected by the Customs authorities in other countries.

Sir Alexander Muir and other influential persons addressed the meeting which adopted the Resolution unanimously.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

The New Association.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The British Cotton Growing Association has decided to apply for a Royal charter, the capital to be five hundred thousand pounds in shares of one pound each. There will be no profits for the first seven years.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

London County has beaten the M. C. C. by seven wickets.

A STRIKE OF TAILORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 5.

Yesterday at the Alipore Police Court, fourteen of the Army Clothing Agency head tailors, who had received an advance from the section contractors, were charged with causing a strike among their fellow workmen, about a thousand tailors leaving in a body. The defence was that the men had not struck work, but resigned owing to a reduction of rates. Efforts are being made to induce the men to return to work and the case is pending.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

OBJECTS OF A CALCUTTA ASSOCIATION.

At a largely attended meeting held at the Albert Hall Calcutta last evening under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. D. M. Hamilton, a resolution was carried expressing hearty sympathy with the objects of the Association for the scientific and industrial education of Indians. Ward committees were also appointed in Calcutta to carry out the object of the Association. It was announced at the meeting that the Hon. Mr. Hamilton had subscribed a sum of Rs. 500 to the Association, and that the Maharajas of Cooch Behar and Mohinbhraj had both consented to act as trustees.

THE TIBET MISSION.

THUNDERSTORMS IN SIKKIM VALLEY.

A Darjeeling telegram says that thunderstorms are occurring daily in the Sikkim Valley and the road has been already breached between Rungpo and Runglichu. The road between the base and Rungpo is breached annually, but large supplies of stores have been accumulated at Gantok in case of emergency.

MR. L. TRUNINGER, Superintendent Indian Telegraph Department, has been placed on deputation as Chief Telegraph Officer with the Tibet Mission.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. W. Garth, barrister-at-law, has been elected president of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association in succession to Mr. W. A. Bankier.

THE LATE REV. DR. FRASER.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Fraser took place early yesterday morning and was attended by the Lieut-Governor and a large number of friends.

THE AFFAIRS OF WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

APPLICATION AT CALCUTTA.

At the High court yesterday, the rule obtained on behalf of Mr. Brock Keen, trustee of the property of William Watson and Co., against the Official Assignee came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Henderson.

Mr. Dunne, barrister, in showing cause submitted that the applicant had no "locus standi" to make the application and the only person, who could come in and apply to have the order of the Insolvency Court in India set aside, was the insolvent himself. The receiving order made in England did not affect the proceedings in this Court. The case is proceeding.

A SEPOY'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

BANGALORE, MAY 5

The sepoy Nothram of the 96th Berar Infantry who was tried by a general court martial on a charge of shooting sepoy Kuri of the same Regiment at Aurungabad on February 18th, has been sentenced to death, but Major General Pretyman has just commuted the sentence to transportation for life.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF RANGOON.

Major Joly de Lotbiniere, R. E. Superintending Engineer of the Mysore Public Works, who has seen the Cauvery power project through to successful completion and who is now engaged on an elaborate electric-lighting scheme for Bangalore City and Station with free power from the Cauvery falls has left for Rangoon on a fortnight's leave to advise the municipality of that city on electrical matters, his remuneration being Rs. 15,000.

POLO AT MAHABLESHWAR.

POONA, MAY 5.

The Mahableshwar Polo Tournament in connection with which H. H. the Aga Khan offered a challenge cup was commenced on Saturday last. Five teams entered. In the first round, the 93rd Highlanders were defeated by the 29th Lancers by 3 goals 1 subsidiary to one goal one subsidiary, after playing extra time on one chukkur. In the second round, the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry defeated the 29th Lancers, the Cavalry scoring six goals whilst their opponents were unable to score. The Government House team who played one man short, owing to Captain Jeune being laid up with fever, beat the Baroda team after a very close game. In the final, the 33rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, defeated the Government House team.

ACCORDING to the "N.-C. Daily News," a despatch from Peking reports that the Boards of Revenue, War, and Commerce are drawing up a joint memorial to the Throne recommending the abolition of the old Courier Post Department and the handing over of the transmission of all Government and official dispatches throughout the Empire to the Chinese Imperial Post established by Sir Robert Hart. The funds hitherto paid out for the support of the old Courier Post are recommended by the memorialists to be handed over to Sir Robert Hart for the extension of the new Postal Department in order to meet the requirements of the case. The abolition of the old courier regime will be one great important step towards the handing over of the entire official and private mails to the Chinese Imperial Post, to the exclusion of every other mode of transmission that has been in practice in China for nearly twenty centuries.

THE NEW VICEROY'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 5.

It is now authoritatively announced that his Excellency the Viceroy will hold a levee at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla at 9-45 p.m. on Friday the 27th instant.

A CLOCK TOWER FOR HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD, MAY. 5.

Yesterday evening, in the presence of a large gathering of officers of the Nizam's Regular Forces Nawab Zaffer Jung, Military Minister to the Nizam's Government, laid the foundation stone of a clock tower on the western side of the Fateh Maidan, Colonel Afsar Dowlah referred to the various schemes for the ornamentation of maidan and stated that the funds for the clock tower to be erected had been provided by public subscription.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN GOA.

POONA, MAY 5.

General Castello Branco, Royal Engineer of the Portuguese army, who has been specially deputed by the Portuguese Government to formulate irrigation operations that are about to be carried out in Goa, was in Poona for several days. He inspected many places and left to-day for Goa.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

FOURTH DAY.

The Boys' Competition.—The first bout was between boy King, East Lancashires versus boy Orme, East Lancashires. This was a very unequal match; King gave in in the second round. Next came the bout between Boy T. Deane, East Lancashires versus boy Dale, Durham Light Infantry. Dale won. The next tussle was between Cadet Cody, Poona Volunteer Rifles, versus Cadet Brewin, Poona Volunteer Rifles. In the first round Cody felled Brewin and was counted out. Then came the fight of G. Deane, East Lancashires against boy Dooley, Connaught Rangers. This was another unequal match. In the second round, Dooley's second claimed a foul, but the referee said it was a very good finish and gave a win to G. Deane.

The Bantam Weights.—The first bout was between Lamie, A. & S. Highlanders versus Private Hoolan, 15th Hussars. Lamie won on points. The next bout was between Private Scurr, Suffolks, versus Seargent Jobson, East Surrey. Scurr won. The second of Scurr claimed a foul twice against Jobson for hitting a back handed blow, but was overruled.

The Officers' Competition:—Middle Weights.—The bout was between Captain Cowey R. A. M. C. versus Capt. Kemp I. M. S. and Capt. Kemp won.

The Catch Weights:—Corporal Smith, East Lancashires was pitched against Private Jackson, Bedfordshires. In the first round Smith felled Jackson and was counted out.

The Light Weights.—The first bout was between Private Milton, Leicester Regiment versus Gunner Chapman, "G" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Chapman won. The next bout was between Gunner Green, "L" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, versus Lance Corporal Regan Connaught Rangers. Green won. Next came the tussle between Private Kelly, Connaught Rangers versus Private Hayes, Essex Regiment This was another even game and was a two minutes' round; Private Hayes won. Next came the fight between Lance Corporal Sabine, Middlesex Regiment versus Drummer Bollard, Connaught Rangers. Bollard won. The last bout was between Private Cunnigham, Leicester Regiment versus Private Shoyer, 15th Hussars; Shoyer won.

MAHABLESHWAR SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

The Mahableshwar Sky Races began most successfully to-day. The attendance there was very large; several sportsmen had gone from Poona, Belgaum, Satara and other places. The following are the details:—

Open Polo Stakes.—Distance two and-a-half furlongs.

Captain Bayford's Rosie Ball	1
Major Edward's Fiddler	2
Mr Cooper's Pluto	3

Also ran: Brown Eyes, Saturn, Juniper and Golden Plover. Won by 3-4 length.

Lingmala Stakes.—Distance one mile.

Mr. Cooper's Duldul	1
Major Edward's Hayban	2
Mr. Lucas' Pronure	3

Also ran: Shillouk, and Blackstrap, Won by five lengths.

The Staff Cup.—Distance half a mile.

Captain Bayford's Hail'ellow	1
Major Edward's Coraet	2
Captain Jeune's Trout	3

Also ran: Alcabest. Won by two lengths.

The Victoria Polo Cup.—Distance two furlongs.

Captain Bayford's Rosis Ball	1
Major Edward's Daimyo	2
Captain Birch's Iman	3

Also ran: Rolland, Saturn and Brown Eyes. Won by a length.

The Woodside Cup—Distance five furlongs.

Major Edward's Fiddler	1
Shrimant Nattehsing's Gaekhwar Duke	2
Captain Bayford's Borderer	3

Also ran: Trout and Adham. Won by one and a half length.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MAY 5.

Lieutenant Geoghegan, 67th Punjabis, is transferred to the 89th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Musson, 114th Mahrattas, has been selected, for employment in the Supply and Transport Corps.

Captain Smith, South Wales Borderers, is appointed attache in the Adjutant General's Department.

Captain G. D. Price, 1st Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, becomes Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, in succession to Major P. E. Rogers, with effect from the 18th April.

Lieutenant J. F. Maxwell is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the 2nd Battalion Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles during the absence on leave of Captain Hulke with effect from 30th April.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace Ferrers Nicholson, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Second Lieutenant N. V. Thew, Unattached List, has been appointed Double Company Officer in the 120th Rajputana Infantry.

A BOMBAY Command Order states.—The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces has been commanded by his Excellency Lord Curzon to express to all Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Command, who contributed in any way to his reception in Bombay on the 30th ult, his Excellency's appreciation of the efficient appearance of all ranks under arms, and of their steadiness on parade.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Captain J. R. B. G. Carter, Acting Assistant Political Agent, First Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for one year, with effect from the 31st May.

Lieutenant J. H. V. Barr, 109th Infantry, becomes Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad, in addition to his Military duties, vice Captain P. C. Searle, and is also appointed, a Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. R. J. Kent, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., becomes Assessor of the Tribunal of Appeal vice Mr. R. R. Menneer, Assoc.M.Inst C.E., deceased.

Honorary Chaplain Henry Noel Bridge of the Karachi Artillery Volunteers, is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 7th April.

Mr. M. Kennedy, on return to duty, acts as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. G. Gell, or pending further orders.

Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Assoc. Inst. C. E., acts as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. W. C. Hughes C. I. E., F. K. C., M. Inst. C. E.

Mr. R. Vincent, is appointed Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice Mr. J. Andrews.

NICE AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Some idea of the popularity of flower-culture in the South of France may be gathered from the figures for 1903 given by the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Nice. No less than twelve to sixteen million francs' worth of cut flowers are sent off yearly from the French littoral of which Nice is the centre. One million, one hundred and fifty thousand francs were paid by the Paris market for two million dozen roses; six million dozen carnations fetched two million three hundred thousand francs; six million dozen bunches of violets cost half a million, and other small flowers brought in three hundred thousand, a total of about five million francs' worth of all sorts of flowers finding their way from Nice to Paris alone. Fruit and vegetables are grown in enormous quantities. These are eagerly bought up by Germany, France and even England. When the train facilities are improved and special expresses are started by the Paris—Lyon-Mediterranean line, and branch lines run specials to serve the great centres of European population, there is no reason why the fruit, vegetables and even flowers from the south of France should not reach northern Europe, and be served on and decorate tables in St. Petersburg, Stockholm and Copenhagen. The Minister of Public Works has approached the railway companies with a proposal that they should reduce the express transport rate, while he on his side reduces the ground rent of the land under flowers, vegetables and fruit-trees. He urges that as this trade has increased rapidly in the last few years, and as its full development can only be attained by offering such transport rates as will enable perishable produce to reach in good condition distant markets now closed by the present high cost of transit. He also pointed out that a suggestion had been made in 1897 by a Parliamentary Commission in the interest of the cultivators of flowers, fruit, and vegetables, that baskets marked "Agricultural produce" should be carried at special low rates. Only in this way could the growers of garden stuffs be permanently benefited.

The cut-flower industry which has of late years made such giant strides, and literally taken possession of the English, German and Belgian markets, did not even exist in 1875. It was with the establishment of the parcels' post that the trade in fresh flowers attained any importance, and then, thanks to the Paris—Lyon-Mediterranean Railway Company's concessions in sending flower-parcels by fast trains, it reached its present high level. The grapes sent by rail to France, Italy and Spain make a fine and fragrant total of about forty-five million pounds weight; two hundred and forty-three million pounds of fresh vegetables go to France, Belgium and Italy; cherries weighing over six million, seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds are eaten by the same countries and more than twelve million pounds of other fruits travel the same road.

If the railway companies yield to the suggestions of the energetic French Public Works Minister, these luxuries will penetrate everywhere through Europe, the colder countries will find that they cannot, with their slow uncertain climate, compete with the early fruit, vegetables and flowers of Southern Europe. Whether this is a consummation to be desired outside the producing area and circles fortunate enough to be able to procure themselves these luxuries is another question.

Besides the gigantic trade in cut-flowers, immense fields of blooms are utilised in the making of perfumes. This last year, this industry increased in volume and in value. England, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, the East, Spain, South and Central America and the United States are eager buyers in the Grasse perfume markets. The manufacturers shrink from no financial sacrifice to keep this industry up to its highest degree of perfection, and to compete successfully with foreign makers in their own markets. Every chemical and technical invention is utilised to improve or extend the industry. For violet perfume, one of the most popular, the root of the Iris florentina has been found to make an excellent substitute, its scent being almost identical. Not very long since a new chemical preparation, cheap, easily produced and applied has been discovered called Ionone, an invention of Thiemann and Kruger, which promises to render more or less unnecessary the employment of the oil from the iris roots in the manufacture of violet perfume. To the argument that the cheap preparation will injure the sale of the real violet scent, the manufacturers say that the demand for the genuine perfume and for that of the iris root has risen extraordinarily of recent years, and it was only through the timely utilisation of Ionone that the demand for violet perfume could be met. This has been done at such low rates as to popularise the scent. For a long time its high price placed it out of the reach of any but the rich. The decrease in cost of production has led to an immense increase in the demand and this is supplied by the iris perfume combined with the chemical surrogate or imitation. The profit on iris root naturally goes to the wall in the competition. The price is gone down to a tenth of what it was in 1902, which again was about five times higher than in 1882. The reduction in price now is due to two causes, the discovery of Ionone and the over-production of the iris root itself to meet the demand for this favorite perfume. But it is a singular fact vouched for by the manufacturers that the chemical imitation, instead of driving the real scent out of the market has increased its sale, and the demand for both the genuine and the synthetic is advancing by leaps and bounds.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

AHMEDABAD is getting hotter and hotter, and all those who are able to do so are either going home or fleeing to the hills. Quite a number of Ahmedabad folk have gone to Mount Abu, the nearest hill station, which, though it does not rejoice in a very arctic temperature, is yet a good deal cooler than Ahmedabad.

Last week the Gunners gave a jolly little dance in the Gymkhana which was prettily decorated for the occasion. The band of the 109th Bombay Infantry not being available, arrangements were made to get the band of the 119th Bombay Infantry up from Baroda. The band was good and inspite of the heat there were plenty of dances and dancers and everything went off capitally. The Tent Club has been having a succession of blank days of late. It is proposed however to run a small camp the latter part of this week and it is hoped some sport will be had.

MR. EDGELEY, C. I. E., Political Secretary to the Bombay Government, will proceed Home on six months' leave early in June. Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., at present Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department, will officiate for him, thus returning on promotion to the Bombay Presidency after a comparatively short period of duty at the Headquarters of the Government of India. Mr. Fraser, now officiating as Resident at Gwalior, will probably succeed Mr. Hill in the Foreign Office.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. JAMES MACDONALD presided at an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation last evening, when there was a good attendance of members.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

The Corporation discussed the draft amendments of sections of the Municipal Act relating to drains and drainage works, as submitted by their Committee. Dr. Sukhia moved a number of amendments to sections as drafted by the Committee, but they all fell to the ground as none of them were seconded. An amendment proposed by Mr. Baptista was, however accepted by the Corporation.

Mr. Baptista remarked that the Municipal Commissioner deserved the best thanks of the Corporation for the manner in which he assisted them in discussing the various sections and offering explanations in regard to them at the board of the Corporation. (Hear hear.)

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the draft amendments of sections of the Municipal Act relating to drains and drainage works, submitted by their committee, with the modifications made in them by the Corporation be approved, and that the Commissioner be requested to forward the revised draft to Government with the request that necessary legislation for the proposed amendments be undertaken at as early a date as possible. Mr. Mehta said that the best thanks of the Corporation were due to the Commissioner for the very great labour which he had bestowed upon the amendment. Members of the Corporation must have observed what a thorough grasp of the subject the Commissioner possessed. That officer had very carefully gone into the whole matter, had considered every one of those sections, their objects and their reasons and the control and check which ought to be exercised regarding the powers given to them by the Act. Members of the Corporation must have observed that even a professional man would not have been expected to have such a complete grasp over the subject as was shown by the Commissioner. (Hear hear.) The members of the committee were indebted to the Commissioner for the great ability and industry which he brought to bear on the work. It was just possible that some of these sections might be found to work somewhat harshly, but the reason for making them somewhat stringent was that during the past they had been too lax, and it might be that they were now going to the other extreme. If however, experience showed that these sections were very harsh and stringent, then a further modification might be asked for. So far as the sections were concerned, they had received a very careful and deliberate consideration at the hands of the committee as well as the Commissioner, and the Corporation could not do better than accept the report and approve the sections adopted by them.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the proposition, fully endorsed the remarks made by the proposer of the resolution.

Dr Sukhia said that though he agreed with Mr Mehta in what he said about the Commissioner's ability and industry in the matter, he thought he could not conscientiously vote for the proposition which approved of the section that gave excessive powers to the Commissioner.

The proposition was then agreed to, Dr Sukhia being the only dissentient.

TRAMWAY ON SEWREE ROAD.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta, the Corporation adopted the report of their committee regarding the proposal to permit Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji to lay and work a mono-rail tramway across Sewree Road, on certain conditions recommended by the committee.

ASSESSMENT OF WHEEL-BARROWS.

On the motion of Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, the Corporation resolved to request the Commissioner to inform them as to the total number of wheel-barrows assessed during the last official year ending 31st March 1904.

METERED PREMISES.

Mr. Baptista moved for the re-appointment of a Committee for the examination of the list of metered premises, and it was agreed to. His proposal, however, for the re-appointment of a committee for reporting upon the advisability of instituting a Municipal Fire Insurance was not carried.

DEFICIENCY IN THE ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha moved:—That a committee of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Sir, Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. D. E Wacha, be appointed to report, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, on or before the 31st July next, how far the Annual Administration Report, as now prepared, is deficient in respect of many important details of each year in each Municipal Department historically, financially and statistically, and how far the deficiency could be reasonably supplied in future, so as to make the report as complete a compendium of municipal annals as possible for purposes of public utility and permanent reference. In support of the motion Mr. Wacha said that until the year 1889 their Administration Reports contained all the information required, and included important statistics and tables. But ever since the "Razor" resolution of Lord Curzon had been issued those financial statistics and tables had been done away with, and they were, therefore, unable to compare the present state of affairs of the various departments with the past. As for instance the reports of the Assessor were meagre, and so were those of the Public Works Department. The annual administration reports, as they were issued at present were deficient both in quantity as well as in quality.

The motion was then agreed to.

DR. SUKHIA ON THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Dr. Sukhia drew the attention of the Corporation to a table showing the number of committees (in all 31) to which Councillors were appointed, and the injustice done to many of them by the repeated appointment of certain Councillors on various committees at a time and the non-appointment of others even on a single committee. His motion to the above effect was rejected.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. JOHN GREAVES.

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey moved "that the Corporation record with regret the death, on 25th April 1904, of Mr. John R. Greaves, who was a member of the Corporation during the year 1900-01. That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their affliction. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any further business". In support of his proposition Mr Vithaldas said Mr Greaves was unfortunately not able to serve the Corporation for a longer time on account of ill health. He was a useful member of the Corporation.

The Hon Mr Mehta in seconding the proposition, observed that he worked with the late Mr Greaves on some very important committees, and that Mr. Greaves brought to bear upon the subjects discussed by them a great amount of ability, local experience and a large knowledge of men and things which he had acquired by visiting various parts of the world. He was a thoroughly good business man and a valuable member of the committees upon which he served. They could not but deplore the death of such a member.

The proposition was then carried; and the Corporation adjourned till the 19th of June next at 3-30 p. m.

DACOITS USING FIREARMS.

YESTERDAY at a sitting of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against Govinda Nana and Daji Dhondi, who were convicted by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Satara, in March last, of dacoity, and were sentenced each to transportation for ten years.

The dacoity, which was proved by the three victims and their servants, was on a large scale, the number of robbers being about eighteen; fire-arms being used for purposes of intimidation; three houses being broken into; doors chopped down with axes, one owner being compelled through fear of death to open an iron safe, and the property taken being worth nearly Rs. 15,000. Several of the accused persons had given up property of substantial value and had fully confessed their guilt when examined by the committing magistrate. The deliveries of the stolen property followed in each case very quickly upon the arrest of the prisoners. On the whole of the evidence, the Sessions Judge could not doubt that each one of the accused took part in the offence. Having regard to the character of the dacoity as also to the general condition of the Walwa taluka, as evidenced by the record of this and other recent cases Mr. Whitworth said it was necessary to impose severe sentences. Seven of the accused were convicted in another case, and the two appellants in the present case, and were all sentenced to transportation for ten years each.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

THE Madras Government have published a Circular in the District 'Gazettes" regarding a systematic survey of the wells in the Presidency, their sole object being to obtain an adequate amount of information regarding the capacity of the wells so that steps may be taken to devise arrangements for improving them.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The British Colony in Paris.

A RUSSIAN NELSON.

THE FRENCH AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

PARIS, APRIL 15.

THE benefit performance in Montmartre in aid of the British Home at Neuilly and the British schools in Paris suggests some remarks on the changes that have taken place, in the course of years, in the character and influence of the British colony here. While there are still more applicants than vacancies for the hospitality of the home, it is becoming apparent that in a few years' time there will be little or no demand upon the institution. The English governess no longer comes to France, as she used to do, to make her career here. She does not become the permanent member of a family. More than ever the nursery governess is in vogue to teach the elements of the language to the young idea. Indeed, the Avenue du Bois, on a fine afternoon, almost gives the impression of an English town, so Anglo-Saxon is the atmosphere; but, come to maturer years, the pupils are sent either abroad or to a regularly organised teaching course. Neither is it any longer particularly "chic" to have an English coachman. A race of French servants has sprung up competant to hold the reins with as much skill as the British-born driver. The colony has visibly dwindled in importance and numbers. Under the Empire there is said to have been forty thousand residents of British nationality in this capital. To-day there is hardly more than a fourth of this number. There are scarcely half a dozen families who live here for reasons unconnected with business and because it is an agreeable place. Persons in that position prefer to reside in London, where the social life is fuller and more varied, and where there is the attraction of a Court. The Embassy Church in the Rue d'Agaesseau is a curious barometer of the fortunes of the colony. It was no uncommon thing, a few years ago, for a thousand-franc note (£40) to appear in the offertory of a Sunday morning. Now, as some one connected with the church put it, "it is a matter of sous." The reason is that Paris has lost its old attraction for the rich people who go South every year. They hurry through to Nice and Cannes, hardly stopping to take dinner at the Gare de Lyons.

Americans—that is, those from the States of the Union—also find London soil more apt for social cultivation, and the hearty welcome that is given them in English Society has, no doubt, aided and abetted them in their desertion of Paris. If, however, the good north American no longer comes to Paris to die, and if it is only partially true that he has two countries, his own and France, his brother of the South still brings his wealth in sons and daughters and coined dollars to lay at the feet of the Goddess of Fashion. Stately mansions are still springing up in the Parc Monceau district to house the retire fortune-maker, who comes for six weeks and stays until he becomes a permanent inhabitant of the cemetery. The Anglo-Saxon desertion is compensated for by an increased cosmopolitan population. The Latin races love their Paris, and the Latin union is not a mere convention, but a distinct feature of the Parisian life. It is not difficult to explain why it should be so. The Italian and the Spaniard find already a kinship with French manners and customs, and they readily acquire fluency in the tongue which has so much in common with their own, or, at least, has a common parent in the Latin. The English defection is due not only to the social reasons I have just given, but to the shrinkage in the journey between the two capitals. It is easy to spend a few days here for shopping, as hundreds of English people are doing at this moment, and return comfortably in half a day by "the shortest route." Thus, though the Colony has lost its permanent residents, Paris sees more than ever of the Englishman, and generally in his most money-spending moods. The Fiscal question also has its influence upon the dwarfing of the business community in Paris. Here and there, where his business is to import from England, the merchant has been thrust out of the race by a prohibitive tariff.

Not in the language or conventional grief is it that the Paris papers record the fate of Admiral Makaroff and his brave crew. Nor alone because he was the brain and the arm of "our friend and ally." But also for his own sake, as a man and as a warrior. English readers might well be impressed by the frequency with which, in the French Press, Admiral Makaroff has been compared—not to any one of the great French seamen, and there have been many of them—but to Nelson "the hero of Trafalgar," as one of your Paris contemporaries expressesit. He is compared with Nelson because of his courage, dash, readiness of resource, calculated audacity, and sensitive regard for the welfare of his men. There is a doubt, however, whether the Nelsonian comparison is in every way the right one. There are other traits wherein the Russian seaman resembled the second most remarkable figure in the naval history of England. In his splendid physique, in his inventive genius, in his extraordinary faculty for turning, on the spur of the moment, the most unpromising material into a deadly weapon, Admiral Makaroff was another Lord Dundonald. In the war of 1877-8 the Turks were masters of the Black Sea. Young Lieutenant Makaroff, patching up somehow a few trading steamers of the iron tub species, in a few weeks made and end of the Turkish fleet. Not a newspaper reader in Paris but deeply regrets the fate of the "Russian Nelson."

"Thanks to this dreadful Chamberlain"—"grace a l'horrible Chamberlain"—writes M. Emile Danthesse in a sensible, practical article, "we would have been at war"; and Germany, says the same writer, Germany that would have chuckled over a quarrel between France and England, would have been the gainer, Germany expected that France and England would fall out. And "cet horrible Chamberlain" was playing her game. Now, however, reflects M. Danthesse, with a healty satisfaction, Monsieur Chamberlain (pronounce Shamberla') has had his day, has been swept aside—"balaye a son tour." And we, the peace-loving population of France, can breathe more freely. The impression Monsieur Shamberrala' has made upon the French mind is a curious study. Often has one been amused by it. Your ordinary, intelligent Frenchman, who follows politics, admires Monsieur Shamberra's energy, pluck, dexterity, debating powers. Oh! but Monsieur is so "borne"—so "limited" as the Yankees would say. What repels the French mind in Monsieur Shamberra', is his lack of imagination, his indifference to the generous side of things, his bagman's outlook upon God's universe. Monsieur Shamberrla' should have been made in Germany, your Frenchman surmises, and he should have been a pushful German commercial traveller—just the sort of person your Franchman likes least. But M. Danthesse's particular purpose is to celebrate the extinction of the old jealousies—sometimes rising into hatred—between France and England. The new accord is, he writes, of "enormous importance," passing beyond the range of a "banal and provisional entente." He adds that its effect in propagating the spirit of peace throughout the world is even of greater value than the settlement of the questions with which it is specially and directly concerned.

A French North African dominion with uninterrupted communication between the Niger and the Mediterranean, and Lake Chad and the Atlantic—such was Gambetta's dream. And the "great tribune" was a friend and admirer of England, and knew that some day the two countries would be in accord upon the African question, the Egyptian included. The new Anglo-French treaty, the realisation of Gambetta's idea and of some other projects he did not contemplate, has already been anticipated, in all its essentials, by the French public. Newspaper readers who give any serious attention to politics have known as much of these essentials as the Ambassadors themselves. The

part of the new treaty which interests the French public most is that which relates to inner Africa, for the concessions made by England enable French caravans to save eleven months in every twelve in the trade transactions of certain regions of the Southern Sahara; while they also amount to an unreserved recognition of Morocco as a French "sphere of influence." A word as to M. Cambon. In the English "colony," including even high official quarters, it is frankly recognised that the new treaty is the French Ambassador's work more than any man's.

The French Minister of Marine will shortly set out on a voyage of inspection to Bizerta and to the Algerian coast. But before he leaves he will assist at the first meetings of the Extra-parliamentary Commission of Inquiry into the State of the Navy, the members of which have been appointed on the general plan announced at the time of the debates in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Pelletan has been most virulently attacked for his alleged "neglect" of Bizerta, "the key of the inner Mediterranean," with the result that the accusations against him have been pretty well defeated by their own extravagance. Of the two Vice-Presidents of the Commission of Inquiry, M. Georges Clemenceau has distinguished himself by his strong and discriminating defence of the Minister in the columns of his paper, the "Aurore." This, of course, arouses the suspicion and the wrath of the clerico-military party. They are still more wrathful at the appointment of M. Pelletan to the post of President of the Commission, the accused sitting in judgment upon himself, say they. But they forget that the sweeping majority of eighty in the furious debate over the Pelletan interpellation was a vote of confidence. Neither M. Combes nor M. Pelletan ever objected to a Commission. And as for the Minister of Marine, he is ready and willing to place before the Commissioners any documents in his Department—always excepting the secret papers upon the plans for mobilisation and national and colonial defence.

The special correspondent of the "Journal," who has been at Port Arthur since the outbreak of the war, sends to his paper a vivid account of the bombardment of Port Arthur, on the 9th of February. The attitude of the Russian civil population was in some cases one of simple stupor. They flocked down to the beach, and gazed silently and sorrowfully at their damaged warships. But amidst the native population and in other cases among the Russian civil population as well there was a wild panic. "A whole crowd," he writes, "of Chinese coolies Russian shopkeepers, European business men, soldiers not on duty, and workpeople rushed pell mell towards the bottom of the old town. Women tore out of houses half-dressed, and mingled with the other fugitives, dragging their sobbing children after them. One woman was running along carrying a baby rolled up in a napkin; another, her eyes full of tears, wildly brandished a revolver. "As the crowed tore down the street the panic extended to the people who were watching the scene from their windows, and they, too, rushed into the street and joined the terror-stricken mob. The proprietor of my hotel and all his servants, losing their heads completely, joined in the general skelter. And everyone went on running at top speed, with back bent forwards, head lowered, eyes half-closed save when from time to time a hasty sideways glance was cast up at the sky to try and guess the direction of the shells."

Androcles and his lion are nowhere. Their record has been beaten by the sick tigress and M. Dramard, the "vet," of Mr Bostock's menagerie here in Paris. The tigress's own name is Paris. She has a husband named Depew. And Mr. Depew is a jealous husband, so jealous that he has given her a dreadful mauling because of some flirtations with a neighbour. From this barbarous behaviour of his it is clear that Stripes has not yet acclimatised himself to the moral atmosphere of Paris. When Stripes does that, Stripes will become more of a philosopher. Well, Madame Stripes had to be surgically treated. It was no easy matter. Chloroform was out of the question. No tiger ever yet has been chloroformed. For all one knows it might have taken all the chloroform in Paris to put Madame Stripes to sleep. She had to be lassooed. Eight men assisted in the process. Among them was the tamer, Mr. Miller, whom she nearly killed a few days ago. The abscess in the left paw was opened. A fetid wound in the shin bone was dressed. Madame Stripes groaned a little. To keep her quiet they gave her a chunk of wood to play with. It became weak as straw in her awful mouth; while the "vet." exercised his skill on her vast limb, with all its "fearful symmetry." "Did He who made the lamb make thee?" Certainly. The "sinews of her heart" relaxed and, at last, Madame Stripes, turning her great head round, tried to lick with her tongue the operator's hand. The paw has been poulticed and bandaged. The patient is getting on most satisfactorily. And she takes her milk (milk!) diet like a Christian.

LORD KELVIN'S MISTAKES IN ARITHMETIC.

The recent election of Lord Kelvin to the Chancellorship of Glasgow University has put into renewed circulation a number of anecdotes about the great scientist. Most Kelvin stories, which obtain in Glasgow, says the "Manchester Guardian," are founded upon the occasional inability of the great man who lisped in logarithms to bring his mind to a childish sum. The famous one tells how on his black board he once made two and two five, and hearing the chuckles of his delighted class, altered it hastily to three. He was, however once heard to say in his characteristic slow way, with his beautiful use of the soft Irishr, "Seven times nine, Mr. Mac-far-lane, are a hundred and what? (Pause.) But, no seven times nine cannot be a hundred and anything, Mr. Mac-far-lane, for the square of a hundred is ten." It is also told of him that, walking one day with a friend in Largs, he noticed that it had begun to rain. He questioned his friend closely as to where his coat and umbrella were and having satisfied himself that his friend had not these articles with him, he said, "Well, in that case, doctor, we will walk back beneath this belt of trees, for the rain will not percolate the leaves, doctor, for twenty minutes."

WOMAN SKIPPER.

SAILED THE ATLANTIC FOR YEARS AS A MAN

An extraordinary discovery has been made as the result of a post-mortem examination of the body of Captain John Tweed, on Staten Island.

Tweed, who for years captained vessels that plied across the Atlantic, became an inmate of the Sailors' Snug Harbour in August last.

From that time the captain spent most of the day brooding apart from the other inmates and a fortnight ago became ill. On Monday Tweed's body was found in the basement of the house with the throat cut the injuries having been self-inflicted with a penknife.

A medical man was called in and it was then discovered that Tweed was a woman. Her real sex had never been suspected though her small beardless features were sometimes a matter of comment.

THE new Zamorin, who had been travelling as a pilgrim all over India for the past year, and as to whose whereabouts considerable anxiety prevailed in Malabar on the death of the late Zamorin, arrived at Calicut on Wednesday last from Karur, in the Coimbatore District, and was accorded a hearty reception by the Malayalee community. The installation, or the "Ariyittuvalcha," ceremony, of the new Zamorin and of the four junior Rajahs in the order of their rank was to take place on the 4th instant. The ceremony, the origin of which dates back several centuries, is celebrated at the historic palace of the Zamorins at Tiruvannur, a suburb of Calicut, and attracts an immense concourse of people from all parts of the Malabar District.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, of 7 Hatton Garden, London.

THE AMINDIVI ATOLLS.

ARCADIAN ISLES AND PEOPLE.

THE recent inspection by Mr. W. A. Doig, Assistant Collector of South Canara, of the Amindivi Islands, and by Mr. Cotton, I.C.S., Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, of the Laccadive group, revives interest in these "summer isles of Eden, lying in dark purple spheres of sea." The latter group lie off the mainland of Malabar and are at present under the administration of the Collector of Malabar, while the Amindivis, an offshoot of the other cluster, lie off the coast of South Canara and are under the direct administration of the Collector of that District. Politically, there is a notable difference in status between the two groups. The Laccadives may sooner or later have to be restored to the Alie Rajah of Cannanore, from whose ancestors they were sequestrated for arrears of revenue. Both groups formed at one time part of the Mahomedan principality of Cannanore, but in 1786, the Amindivi Islanders rose in open revolt against the Prince and transferred their allegiance to Mysore. When Canara fell to the East India Company in 1799, the Amindivis were not restored to the Cannanore Prince, and went over eventually to the Crown. They consist of the four inhabited Islands of Chetlat, Kadamat, Amini and Kiltan, and the rock of Bitra, which last is only inhabited by large colonies of sea birds, which find it a convenient nesting place. The four people islands present interesting differences in biological and other respects, and this phenomenon is all the more interesting since the islands lie so close to one another and are subject to the same climatic conditions.

REMARKABLE TREE CLIMBERS.

Chetlat is notoriously the poorest of them, but it is there that the people are perhaps the strongest and healthiest. Only there do the men climb cocoanut trees without ropes, walking on all fours up the trees. They believe that this remarkable accomplishment is the gift of a saint whose tomb is on the island, and his shrine is held in the highest veneration. The effect of this peculiar method of climbing is that the muscles of the shoulders develop in a remarkable degree. On Chetlat again, notwithstanding the poverty of the people is manufactured the finest quality of coir, both as regards colour and twist. This is the result of careful and economic utilisation of the raw product. Being poor, the Chetlat people strive their hardest to turn their resources to best possible account, and no man will husk an unripe nut carelessly, the husk being always removal in such a manner as to render it eminently suitable for conversion into coir. Amini is richer in natural resources, and this being so the people can afford to be less thrifty and hard working. The same remark applies to Kiltan, where the cocoanut palm grows luxuriantly and fruits plentifully. In favourable seasons, it is not uncommon to find as many as 30 nuts on a tree, which is at the same time blossoming strongly.

The main industry on all the islands is the manufacture of coir, and the number of cocoanut trees is about 4,500. This palm is the prevailing feature in the vegetation, but by no means the only one, for there are large numbers of bread fruit, areca nut, lime and plantain trees, while the betel vine is also largely trailed. The bread fruit and the limes from the islands are very highly esteemed on the opposite mainland. But the cocoanut palm—General Gordons Forbidden Fruit—is the king of the vegetable world, and it is a monarch with a price, the Government trees on some of the islands being frequently leased out for as much as Rs. 10 per 100 trees. The owner of a tree is also the owner of three yards of land around it and tenancy on the islands is in respect of trees not of lands. The cultivable area on the inhabited islands is capable of expansion, but not to any great extent. The island of Amini, for instance has an area of 621 acres with a population of nearly 2,000 souls living in slightly over 400 houses besides having no fewer than 40 mosque in which to worship. There is thus a certain amount of elbow room, but how much of it can be utilised with advantage for adding to the cocoanut wealth of the island is would not be easy to say. As on the mainland, so in these mere dots of rock lost in the wideness of the Indian ocean, the loss of the cocoanut gardener is by no means all skittles and beer.

THE ISLAND PLAGUES.

Occasionally, a cyclone descends in all its fury and causes sad devastation. But this is nothing to the rats, which cause terrible destruction and which have resisted all attempts at extermination. They have their colonies in the dense scrub in the islands, where it is extremely difficult to get at them. Rat, snakes were placed on some of the islands several years ago, but the islanders objected and very soon the snakes were all killed. The mungoose was tried, but with no better success. A few owls were then taken over, but, presumably, they found the region uncongenial, for their numbers decline rapidly, and it is doubtful if there are any birds left to-day. The islanders, however, still resort to their own time, honoured method of rat destruction, the men turning out in large numbers periodically to turn down and kill the rodents. Hundreds of rats are polished off in a single day during these expeditions. But the rats are by no means the only form of lower animal life on the atolls. Varieties of seabirds, tern, heron and snippets principally, are common, and the ubiquitous crow infests Amini though strange to relate, is not found on any of the other islands. On the other hand, the common Indian cuckoo or koel is largely met with everywhere. It goes over to Amini in the laying season and deposits its eggs in the nest of the common crow. After the monsoons, the islands are visited by a species of grey hawk, which commits serious depredation in the poultry yards.

CUSTOMS OF SIMPLICITY.

The islanders are all Mahomedans, but several of their social and domestic customs point clearly to their Hindu origin, especially their system of inheritance, which is largely, though not entirely in the female line. They claim to be descended from high caste Hindus who were wrecked on the islands about a thousand years ago, while voyaging in search of Cheraman Perumal, who is believed to have sailed for Mecca in order to embrace the religion of Mahomed. The Amindivi woman, although a Mahomedan, exercises a great many privileges and rights. She moves about freely in public and enjoys considerable social and political freedom. The reason for this may be that the men are always away from home in large bodies, fishing or navigating or trading on the mainland, in consequence of which affairs on the islands have largely to be attended to by the woman folk. But though they are allowed to appear in public, the Amindivi women are not always to be seen for, as a rule, they are busily occupied twisting coir or attending to purely domestic work. The marriage law is simplicity itself. There is scarcely any restraint on divorce, but at the same time the wife cannot demand maintenance from her husband, beyond the small supply of rice which he gives her for her daily meals. Apart from this relations between the sexes are cordial, though the physical condition of the women is susceptible of much improvement under present conditions, the men scarcely realising their responsibility to provide suitable nourishment for the mothers of the race. Educationally, the islanders are in a most backward state. The attempts which have been made by the Government to introduce schools, have not been attended with encouraging results, the inhabitants preferring to cling to their own ignorance, which, in some respects, is simply profound. Though they have to depend upon the sea to a great extent for their livelihood, their system of navigation is most primitive, nor do they care to improve it. They are daring sailors, however, and adventurous fishers, one of their modes of fishing consisting in spearing by torchlight with a spear of several heads. The men also make excellent rowers and their powers of endurance in this line are something remarkable. Politically, intellectually and materially, these interesting island people are just the same as they were in the beginning of the sixteenth century, when Vasco Da Gama, in the course of one of his voyages, came upon this wave-washed cluster of beautiful atolls. Perhaps some of us will find no cause to regret this circumstance, for in these days of pushing civilisation it is becoming increasingly difficult to stumble upon patches of that old world whose chief charm lies in its Arcadian simplicity. In the phrase of Max O'Rell, it is not easy nowadays to find a ruined wall with a bit of ivy clinging to it.—"P" in the "Madras Mail."

THE 421st anniversary of the birth of Raffaelo Sanzio was celebrated at Urbino, Italy, on April 10, by the Royal Raphael Academy. The hall of the Ducal Palace was thronged by a brilliant company, including the President of the Academy, Professor Filacchi-Nicolai, and the Hon. President, Professor Morris-Moore. The commemoration was followed by the traditional pilgrimage to Raphael's house (to the purchase of which Mr. Morris-Moore's father so largely contributed in 1873) and a banquet at the Hotel d'Italia. The Union Jack was flown over Raphael's house side by side with the Italian tricolour, in honour of the honorary membership accepted by King Edward.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, *is* "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

PHANTOM FORTUNE.

WARRANT AGAINST MAN WITH £10,000 A YEAR.

An interesting Bristol story loses its romance by the prosaic fact that the young man Stephens, or Moore, who claimed to have come into a fortune of £10,000 a year, is "wanted" by the police.

The charge against him is that he has obtained money by false pretences. He has been missing for some days, and the following description of him is being circulated:—

Age about twenty-one; height 5ft. 3ins., or 5ft 4ins ordinary build; thin face; dark hair, has a hesitancy in speech; well-dressed; and had two portmanteaus and a brown leather hat-box in his possession.

It was about the end of October that Stephens made his appearance at the home of the Young Men's Christian Association in Bristol. He told the officials that he had been engaged in some London stores, and that he wanted employment.

Staying at the home, his slender means were soon exhausted, and the members of the association then came to his rescue and raised money for his continued board and lodging.

GENEROSITY AND GRATITUDE.

Still without a situation, he left the home just before Christmas, but shortly afterwards he secured employment, which he held for only a brief period, from a clothing association. Then the story of his fortune was spread abroad, and gained credence through the young man's generosity.

As he had money in his possession, said Mr. Morphett, secretary of the Bristol Y. M. C. A. to an "Express" representative, we naturally thought that something had happened; but I wish to say that on no account have we given any one authority to say that we believed the young man's story.

"Stephens" paid a visit to the Y. M. C. A. home, and gave money with every appearance of deep gratitude to those who had helped him when he was in need. His acknowledgment of indebtedness also took the form of a lavish distribution of tickets for concerts.

The case taken up by the police involves the source of a portion of this money. There are a number of claims against "Stephens," but the warrant is in respect of only a small sum. "Stephens" was a teetotaler and communicant, and attended the services at Bristol Cathedral regularly.

On the morning of April 5 he departed for London, "to consult his solicitors," he said; and on Wednesday last several persons in Bristol received telegrams from him stating that his affairs were being satisfactorily arranged, and that he would return the following day.

Since then he has not been heard of. There are 200 letters at Bristol Y. M. C. A. awaiting his reappearance.

MOTOR BOAT ABLAZE.

THREE OCCUPANTS LEAP INTO THE SEA.

A thrilling accident stopped the great motor-boat race of 250 kilometers (150 miles) round the hexagon course, off Monte Carlo, on April 8.

The race was arranged for the largest and most powerful petrol racers, and among them was the Parisienne, a huge steel torpedo-shaped shell, with 200-h.p. triple motors, owned by M. Couturier.

She made a grand start, flying well ahead of her competitors, but suddenly she ran out of her course, and appeared to become unmanageable. The spectators thought she would dash into the rocks beneath Old Monaco.

Then a sheet of flame and smoke rose high above the boat, and the people on shore dashed wildly about shouting for help, while the women screamed as the flames were seen to rise higher and higher. Eyes were strained to glasses to catch sight of the three men who were inside the steel shell.

Then a shout rose. "There go two!" and two forms were seen to leap into the water. After a moment's breathless suspense, the burning figure of the third man was seen to leap from the blazing boat into the sea.

Yachts and racers hurried to the rescue, and the three men were picked up. One was terribly burnt about the hands and face, but the others were less seriously injured. They were removed to hospital.

French torpedo-boats played with firehose on the Parisienne, but the blaze increased, and for two hours, she burnt. Afterwards she was taken ashore and heaped with wet sand.

The aluminium of the motors had melted like wax, and the boat was utterly destroyed.

The accident was caused by the blowing away of the front cock of the motor and the firing of six gallons of petrol in the reservoir. M. Lorne-Campbell Curry, who was in charge of the boat, was not seriously injured.

The race was resumed later, when Panhard-Levassor boats were first and second.

INK AS DETECTIVE.

IRISH DOCTOR'S INTERESTING INVENTION.

A case was recently reported of an auxiliary postman—Henry Wood of East Finchley—who was committed for trial at Bow-street on a charge of stealing remittances sent through the post.

The evidence was to the effect that four test letters were made up and given to Wood, the stamps on them being marked with invisible ink.

Two of the letters did not reach their destination, and, it was stated in court, these were found in Wood's possession, being identified by the marks of invisible ink developed in his presence. The invisible ink utilised in this case is the invention of a young Irish medico.

It was offered to various papers for use by foreign correspondents, who, having written their special news in this invisible liquid, could transmit on the same sheet of paper in visible ink a flavourless message calculated to pass the censor.

The real despatch could then be developed at the London office by a process which is part of the secret. The inventor, not meeting with immediate success advertised a complete outfit of the invisible ink and developer at a modest sum. The only response to this advertisement was that of the official who employed it against Wood.

ACCIDENT TO THE TUTICORIN MAIL BOAT.

The B. I. mail service Tuticorin was disorganised on April 23, says the "Times of Ceylon" by reason of an accident to the s. s. Bulimba four miles out of Colombo. The steamer, which arrived from Tuticorin in the morning, left harbour on the return journey at 4 p.m. as usual. When four miles from Colombo the Bulimba could not made any further progress owing to an accident to the machinery. After several unsuccessful attempts to make good the defect, it was decided to bring the vessel back to harbour which was not reached till 9 o'clock, a heavy squall retarding the progress of the vessel.

The "Bulimba" took away from Colombo one first-class, three second-class and a number of deck passengers, besides the mails and 547 packages of sundry cargo. The mails and passengers were sent on the next day by the Company's steamer "Africa" which arrived this morning from Tuticorin.

The breakdown in the machinery of the "Bulimba" is not serious, and the necessary repairs have been entrusted to Messrs. Walker Sons & Co., Ltd.

PLOVERS' EGGS NO LUXURY.

At this season of the year it is desirable that an energetic protest should be made against the stupid fashion of treating plovers' eggs as a luxury. In point of fact this is one of the silliest ideas imaginable. Not one in a thousand of those who eat these eggs, says "Country Life," can tell, except by the colour of the shell, whether they were laid by a seagull a curlew, a pheasant, or a partridge. The fashion deserves to be condemned, because the plover is one of those birds that are absolutely harmless, and against which no one can urge any fault. From a utilitarian point of view, it is in every way desirable that the plover should be protected, and if the matter be looked at from the æsthetic side there is no more beautiful bird. Just at this time of the year, when pairing has been accomplished and nests are being made on the bare upland fields, a beautiful sight is that of the plovers guarding their homes.

A PLEASANT story of Queen Victoria, told by the late J. C. Horsley, R. A., concerns Landseer, the artist, who used to visit Balmoral to immort lise a Royal stallion or a pedigreed puppy dog. He made himself agreeable with anecdotes of which the Queen never tired. One evening Prince Albert had had enough, and suggested that the hour for bed had come. The Queen wanted one more story. The Prince "leaned back with an air of resignation," and Landseer went on to relate how one day on the moors a friend of his wagered that he would send his collie away with a keeper, then hide a £5 note, call the dog to heel, and tell him to find the note. "Did he do so?" asked the Queen. "Well, your Majesty, not the note, but he brought back five sovereigns in change."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

It would seem that the pleasant institution of the April Fool flourishes also in Egypt. So at least we are given to understand in an account published in an Egyptian paper which describes how an Arabic contemporary published in Alexandria came out with some very sensational news indeed on that date. On the strength of a telegram from Cairo it gravely announced that the Russian Consul General was negotiating with the owners of a fleet of Nile tourist steamers, with a view of purchasing the fleet on behalf of the Russian Government, in order that they might make up the deficiency in the supply of transports.

One heard a little time back of an earthquake on the Canadian-American frontier which had resulted in the total disappearance of a mountain. Further particulars would seem to show that the story is actually true. Bald Mountain, a comical-shaped hill, celebrated for its inaccessible steep sides, was situated in the Tiboqua Valley, a few miles from the New Brunswick line. A guide from Tiboque who made his way to Caribou declared that the mountain had disappeared shortly after March 21, on which date what was believed to be an earthquake was felt throughout Northern Maine. A party went out to test the statement and have now returned saying that where Bald Mountain formerly stood there is nothing but a muddy lake to be seen. The district has been long celebrated for its boiling springs.

As seems to be the case in most parts of the world at the present time, there is great scarcity of agricultural labour in Mexico. A report from the Austro-Hungarian Mission to that country gives some details of an agreement which was come to between the Mexican and Japanese Governments as to the encouragement of Japanese immigration into Mexico. In all some 75,000 of them are in question, for whose passage Japanese steamers are to be provided. Strangely enough, there appears to be no question of any compounds, chains, or cats-of-nine-tails in the matter, the yellow immigrants being extraordinary though it may sound to English ears, treated quite like human beings.

It is only in accordance with the thoroughness with which Nature carries out all her works that the same tornado which rendered a man homeless should also provide him with a new home for at least five years. Nevertheless it is very doubtful whether Mr. James M. Inery, of Indiana Harbour Illinois, as the man was and is called, is as grateful to Nature as he ought to be. Mr. M'Inery in the first instance had his house blown away over his head; in the second an account of the affair appeared in the Chicago papers giving the name of Mr. M'Inery and details of his loss; in the third the account fell into the hands of Mrs. Olivine Anglais M'Inery, of Chicago. Thus it came about that James, who had deserted Olivine Anglais some fifteen years ago and had subsequently married another lady was arrested, and has since been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. This was an ill wind indeed—to Mr. M'Inery.

The incidence of the present war has not prevented the Japanese from celebrating, as usual, the anniversary of their first Emperor, Jimmu, whose reign was some 660 years B.C. According to legendary history, he disembarked at the age of two years at Kasida, in the province of Satsuma, being accompanied by his grandfather Hikohona Ninighi. When he became a man he penetrated into the interior of the country and took up his abode at Kashiwahara-No-Mujia, at which place the present Empire of the Rising Sun was founded and where tombs of the first Emperors are still preserved. The founder, of the line, which has continued down to the present time reigned for seventy-five years and died in his 127th year. So runs the legend, at least.

A day or to back we heard of the Austrian journalist who described a "black and yellow tricolour." Here are a few more examples of the same Hibernian type culled from the press of other countries. Thus in the description of a hunting accident in which a lady was killed we are told that "the deceased met with a similar accident upon a previous occasion." Yet another writer discoursed of somebody "who had been in the Transvaal between six and seven times." We have each of us heard already of the bold spirits who declared that he had never put his name to an anonymous letter, but a less known example of this kind of confusion was an announcement which once appeared in a newspaper that "This evening's performance cannot take place. It will, however, be repeated to-morrow."

Melbourne in Australia, is prophetically grieved by the approaching cessation of one of her oldest institutions—that known as "the eight o'clock rush." By this weird title is expressed a free meal which for over half a century has been extended every evening at that hour by a philantropic restaurant proprietor to all newly arrived immigrants or other respectable persons who were for no fault of their own, in want of a meal. Rigorous care was taken that none of the professional loafer class partook of the meal in spite of which the average attendance was over a hundred every evening. This institution, which was a stock subject for the Melbourne journalist during the "giant gooseberry season," is now threatened with extinction owing to the retirement from business of its organiser. A touch of romance is added to this by the statement that he has received a considerable legacy from someone who formerly benefited from his charity and afterwards prospered in life, though whether this statement is not the last poetic tribute of the fertile Melbourne journalistic mind is another matter.

A soothing anecdote is related in some memoirs dealing with the life of Francois Arago, the famous astronomer, which have just appeared in Paris. Arago, whose family came from Perpignan made it a custom to occasionally visit that part of the world from Paris in order to deliver popular lectures to the inhabitants. On one such occasion after the lecture, he was warmly congratulated on the facility with which he made his rather technical matter interesting to his rather primitive audience. He then explained that he invariably fixed his attention upon the member of the audience who struck him as having the least intelligent face, and that he continued to explain any subject upon which he touched until he saw by that person's expression that he understood it. Shortly afterward's the public notary of the little town came into the room, made his way to where Arago was standing, and exclaimed, 'You cannot believe how much pleasure you have given me. It seemed to me all the time as if your eye was always upon me that you spoke to me alone and that your whole wish was to make me understand every word you said."

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Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

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In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

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DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,

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EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.

Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

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CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SPRAINS, SORENESS, STIFFNESS, CHILLS, COLDS, And all Bodily Aches and Pains.

Conquers Pain.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of ZAKOUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAKOUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Purifier, &c. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of badness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it introduced into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective [illegible] of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., [illegible] servations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy [illegible] Lapse of [illegible] ded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and [illegible] sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free, six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE VETARZO JOHNSON'S VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London. [illegible] of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

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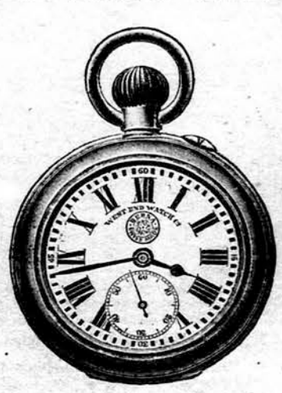

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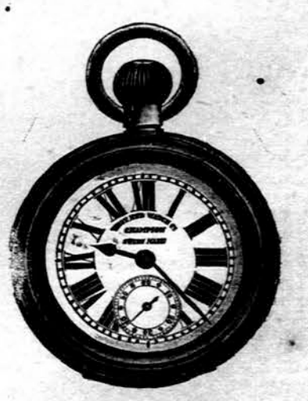

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PURELY PERSONAL.

OLD Parliamentarians still remember, as a very respected and universally popular member, Colonel Harcourt—brother of Sir William. The two brothers says "M. A. P." belonged to different parties, Colonel Harcourt being a very stout and resolute Conservative. There was a certain family resemblance between the brothers; and yet they were very unlike. It is needless to say that their party differences made no difference in their family affection; they were devoted to each other. When the elder brother lay dying, his younger brother was by his side, and for many a long day afterwards Sir William could not speak of his departed brother without painful emotion. And now the son of the brother is also dead, and the family mansion and estate of the elder brother descend to the younger.

I never saw Nuneham Park—the seat of the Harcourt family—except from the river, and then it was only a passing glimpse. But that glimpse has left an ineffaceable memory of the glory and beauty of a typical English scene and home. We were passing by in a launch on our way from Reading to Oxford—the friend and I who were making this most pleasant of excursions. It was just evening, and the sun was setting when we passed Nuneham Park; and never shall I forget the long, beautiful lawn, with ancient trees, that came down to bathe itself in the waters of the sunlit river, and the house in the distance—of red brick, and square, like hundreds of houses that are essentially English in their appearance and suggestion. It was a house which I can fancy haunting the inner vision of a man, wherever he roamed, or whatever he did. How many a gallant fellow was thinking of some such beautiful and quiet home in England as he lay down to die on the far-off veldt in the recent war!

Mr. Aubrey Harcourt was, I believe, a good deal of a wanderer, and probably enjoyed little of the delights of his beautiful home. He had a tragedy in his life, which probably spoiled all things for him ever afterwards. The story is told by a contributor to the "Freeman's Journal." If I be not very much mistaken, the writer is my friend Swift MacNeill, M.P., who knows more family history than any man in England: Mr. Aubrey Harcourt was, upwards of twenty years ago, engaged to be married to a young lady of great beauty and intellect—Miss Liddell, the daughter of the Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, one of the joint editors of Liddell and Scott's famous Greek Lexicon. The wedding-day had been fixed, but within a few hours from her marriage Miss Liddell sickened and died. She is buried in one of the chapels of Christ Chuch, Oxford, and just above her grave there is a beautiful stained-glass window erected by her parents, in which there is an exquisite portrait of herself. Mr. Aubrey Harcourt never married.

Curiously enough, there was another tragedy in the Harcourt family, and in the same house, in the eighteenth century. The story was often told to me by Mr. MacNeill, and now I see he has printed it. This is the story: Earl Harcourt, a celebrated ambassador of the time, had closed his public career by filling the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and Harcourt Street in this city, which was built during his Viceroyalty, is a relic of his government in Ireland. On retiring from the Lord Lieutenancy, he lived at Nuneham Park in the closing years of his life, and when far advanced in age. One day he failed to appear at luncheon, and a search was made for him about the grounds and demesne. Suddenly his daughter-in-law, in great agitation, exclaimed: Oh, I know where he is: I dreamt last night that he had fallen into the well in the courtyard! The well was dragged, and the body of Earl Harcourt, who had lost his balance in endeavouring to rescue from drowning a favourite dog that had fallen into the well, was discovered.

It is possible that this passing into his hands of the ancient heritage of the family may change Sir William Harcourt's resolve not to accept a peerage. Everybody knows that his political opponents in the present Cabinet would have been only too glad to have given him a peerage if he could have been got to accept it. It is noteworthy that at the famous fancy dress ball of the Duchess of Devonshire some years ago, it was as Earl Harcourt, his famous ancestor, that Sir William chose to appear.

You could not see the late Mr. Forbes for even half an hour without discovering that you were in the presence of a remarkableman. Indeed much of his strong, picturesque and stubborn personality was written in his exterior. I don't know why it was, but he always seemed to me to have a certain far-off resemblance to Disraeli. The reason, perhaps, was that his hair, almost to the end, had a certain Disraelian curl in it and that he had very fine and very dark eyes as Dizzy used to have. Perhaps also there was something in the shrewd and powerful mouth that suggested the art of governing others which was common to the two men in their very different walks of life. I often thought it was a pity Forbes had not been a politician he would have left a broad mark on the history of his time if his place had been in the House of Commons.

Among the numberless stories I have read of him, two strike me as particularly characteristic, and help one along to form a good idea of the man. Once he had to open a meeting of his shareholders in the London, Chatham and Dover, in one of its darkest hours. He heralded his speech by the quotation from Macbeth. It is a bloody and a bitter business, and then proceeded to tell the astounded and affrighted shareholders the disastrous story of the year's trading. Just fancy the courage, resource, and above all the daring originality of a man who could begin a meeting in the City of enraged and disappointed shareholders with such an audacious bit of frantic rhetoric! And it succeeded. Similarly when a shareholder who happened to be very stout, was irritating him, Forbes annihilated him and all his critics by murmuring audibly, Would that this too too solid flesh would melt, Melt and etc., and again this bold stroke was successful. In fact Forbes was one of the great spirits of his time.

Everybody knows that this daring man of business had another side; he was the best and earliest of the collectors of his time—specially in the region of Corots—and he has left quite a large fortune in paintings alone. He was my neighbour in Chelsea, in one of those fine new houses built on the Thames Embankment just opposite Battersea Park. I remember a remarkable conversation I had with him at the time when he and the Government were fighting each other in reference to the telephone business. The language he used to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and poor Mr. Hanbury proved to me that there was at least one man whom these two formidable officials had entirely failed to intimidate or impress and then I realised what a tremendous fighter Mr. Forbes was. It was no surprise to me to hear that in the end and at the moment when the whole fight seemed to be going against him, Mr. Forbes succeeded in making a bargain which certainly was not unfavourable to the Telephone Company. Mr. Forbes was a man to restore your faith in the energy, courage, and resolution of the great business men of England, and it will be a long day before we see as big a man in the world of railways.

So poor Isabella is dead. It is impossible not to shed a tear or two over her grave. Fortune was against her from the first. It is rather hard to realise now the kind of diplomacy which sacrificed a woman's life as Louis Philippe and his sanctimonious Minister, Guizot, did hers in the far-off forties. It is to the everlasting credit of Palmerston that when the French monarch and the French Minister wanted to give her everlasting torture by forcing her to marry a phantom husband, he protested against it; though doubtless it was not Palmerston's business to bring England and France to the verge of war for such an event. The plan, Machiavellian in conception, was defeated by events. Louis Philippe hoped to secure the thrones of Spain and France for his own children; there is not, I believe, even one child of his living in either country to-day; and he himself as we know, ended as an exile. But the infamous schemes cost Isabella her happiness, and ultimately her throne; and for years she was one of the exiled Royalties who have to find a home in the Republic of France. She had many weaknesses, and committed many mistakes in her life; but she was a kind-hearted creature, and she was more sinned against than sinning.

There is a story that when the Shah of Persia was visiting Paris, on driving past the Palais de Castille he asked who lived there. "Queen Isabella," was the reply, "who is she?" was his further question, and on being told something of her history and that she was sovereign in exile," he exclaimed, "What a happy woman to have a big fortune and a magnificent house of her own in Paris where she can always live." On learning also that there never had been an attempt to assassinate the ex-queen, and that she had been for thirty years in Paris without having trouble with anarchist or fanatic, his admiration and even envy for the queen's lot knew no bounds. It is doubtful if the merry, generous, and thriftless Isabella were approached on the matter of her life she would not have agreed with the Shah in his estimate of the advantages of being a private person rather than a royalty. Queen at three years old declared of age at thirteen married at sixteen, and every step of her existence from birth to marriage ordered by intrigue and ambition it was hard to expect sense and solidity from the young girl in the difficult state of Queenship.

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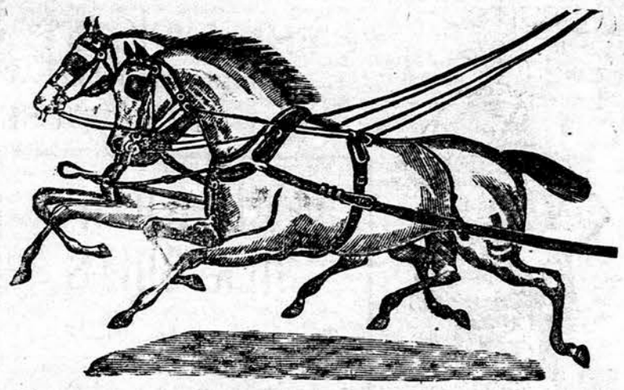

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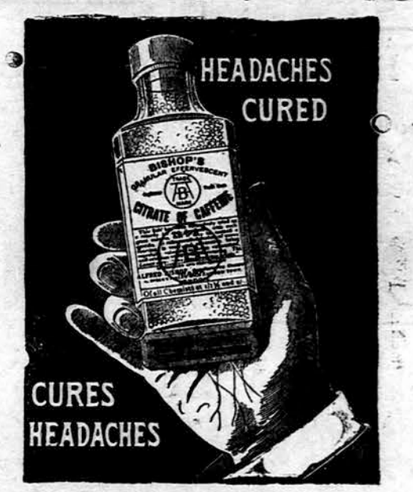

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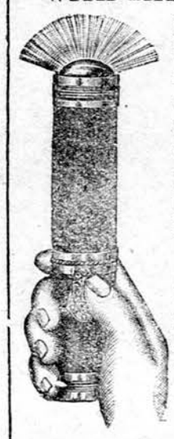

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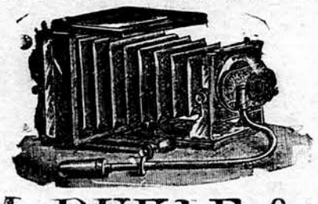

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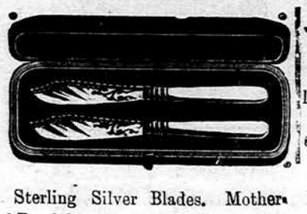

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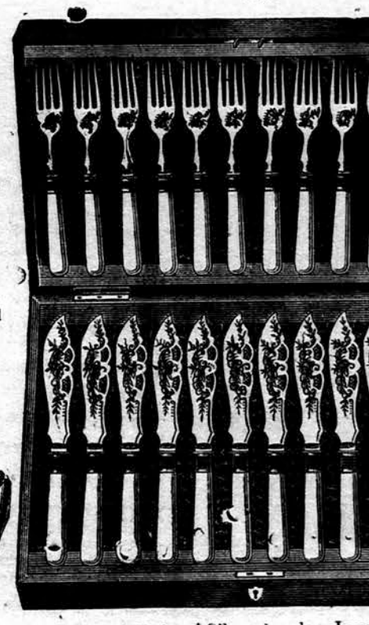

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

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